THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XXIII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866. NUMBER 50.

EDUCATIONAL.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.
BRYANT, STRATTON & CARSON'S
Louisville Business College,
Southwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

WILL OPEN EVENING SESSIONS WEDnesday evening, September 12th, 1866, with increased facilities for imparting a thorough business education. The public are cordially invited to call and examine our new and improved course of instruction. Excellent facilities afforded those who wish to pursue Phonography, Penmanship, or any special branch of Book-keeping. Call at College, or send for specimens, circulars, &c.
A. L. CARSON, Principal.

MISSES BARBAROUX
WILL OPEN THEIR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, No. 211 Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut, opposite Guthrie street, on Monday, September 10th.

TERMS FOR SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.
Under 10 years of age......$20
Between 10 and 12......
All over 12......40
French and Music extra charge.
A class of small boys will be received. au15 tf

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,
CONDUCTED BY
MRS. W. B. NOLD and DAUGHTERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF this Institution will commence Monday, September 4th.
Tuition—For those over ten years of age......$100
Under ten......
A desirous of knowing more of this Institution are referred to prominent residents of Louisville for the past fifteen years.
Mrs. Nold may be found at her residence, No. 85 Chestnut street, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. au14w

Medical Department—University of Louisville.
THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE and the Medical Department of the University of Louisville having united, the regular annual session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue four months.

FACULTY.
THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine and Public Hygiene.
LEWIS ROGERS, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M.D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
E. M. BULLITT, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
G. W. BAYLESS, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
C. W. WRIGHT, M.D., Professor of Chemistry.
JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M.D., Professor of Physiology.
L. J. FRAZEE, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
J. M. BOLING, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
A. B. COOK, M.D., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs and Rectum.
J. A. IRELAND, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

From the foregoing announcement it will be perceived that the late Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have accepted Professorships in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and that the two Medical Schools of this city are now united. Embraced in this arrangement was the understanding that the graduates of the Kentucky School of Medicine shall be entitled to the ad eundem degree of the University, and shall receive the diploma thereof free of charge to them, at any regular commencement.
The fee for the full Course of Lectures is $... ; Matriculation $... ; Demonstrator's $... ; Graduation Fee $...
For any information which may be desired, address Prof. J. W. BENSON, Dean of the Faculty.
Journal and Courier copy.

MISS MARY F. G. BROWNE
WILL REOPEN HER
SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
MONDAY, SEPT. 10, AT HER RESIDENCE, on Seventh street, near Broadway. au29 2w

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL REOPEN ON THE ... of September ... a new, commodious and well ventilated school-room, on the east side of Sixth street, second house south of York street.
Terms, for the school year of forty weeks, eighty dollars, payable quarterly in advance. au15 lm
Journal and Courier copy and charge Democrat.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

FACULTY.
GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, President.
CARTER J. HARRIS, Prof. of Latin.
JAMES J. WHITE, Prof. of Greek.
ED. S. JOYNES, A.M., Prof. of Modern Languages and English.
To be appointed, Prof. of Moral Philosophy.
A. L. NELSON, A.M., Prof. of Mathematics.
WM. ALLAN, A.M., Prof. of Applied Mathematics.
R. S. McCULLOH, A.M., Prof. of Natural Philosophy.
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, A.M., Prof. of Chemistry.
JOHN W. BROCKENBROUGH, LL. D., Prof. of Law.
HARRY ESTILL, A.M., Assistant Prof. of Mathematics.
C. POWELL GRADY, A.M., Assistant Prof. of Latin.
(To be appointed), Assistant Prof. of Greek.

A PREPARATORY COURSE HAS BEEN INstituted, in which Students unprepared for the Regular Classes may receive instruction in necessary branches. The session begins on the second Thursday (13th) September, and ends the last Thursday in June.

TERMS.
Tuition, and all other College fees......$100
All other expenses, including Board, Lights, Fuel, &c., need not exceed......250
For farther information or for Catalogue, address the Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia. jy11 2awtf

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ST. CATHARINE OF SIENNA,
Near Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky.

TERMS PER SESSION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
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EXTRA CHARGES.
Latin and Modern Languages, each......$10 00
Music on Piano, with use of Instrument......20 00
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Music on Guitar, Instruments furnished by pupils......10 00
Vocal Music......
Ornamental Needlework......10 00
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Oil Painting......15 00
Books and Stationery......
Bed and Bedding......
Use of Library......1 00
Medicines at apothecary prices.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR COMMENCES ON the first Monday in September and ends on the first Tuesday in July and is divided into two sessions of five months each. No deduction will be made for absence, unless caused by sickness.
A suitable vehicle will be always in readiness furnished by the Institution to convey visitors from Springfield to the Academy.
Particulars concerning the Institute may be obtained by applying to the Mother Superior, St. Catharine of Sienna, near Springfield, Washington county, Ky.

Glendale Female College.
THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF this Institution commences on Tuesday, September ..., instead of Tuesday, September 11th, as before announced.
Its beautiful location, pleasant surroundings, and ... [illegible]
For catalogue or farther information address
Rev. L. D. POTTER, President, Glendale, Hamilton county, O.

Bardstown Female Academy.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS LONG ESTABlished Institution will ... on ... Monday of September, and continue through a term of forty weeks.

CHARGES—REGULAR COURSE.
Tuition and board, including washing, lights and fuel, in private rooms......$200 00
Pens, pencils, ink, &c., in public rooms......4 00

EXTRA COURSE.
Music on Harp, Piano and ... [illegible]
Rev. J. V. CO..., Bardstown, Ky.

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INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED IN THE ... of Louisville, on the Louisville and ... the L. & N. R. R. The buildings were erected expressly for a female school and are admirably adapted to that purpose.
The Institution was conducted for twelve years by the Rev. George Beckett, and during the last year by the present proprietor ... [illegible]
For further particulars address
REV. CARTER PAGE, ... St. Mathews, Jefferson county, Ky.
Journal copy.

University of Louisville,
LAW DEPARTMENT.
Twenty-first Session.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D.,
Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity and Commercial Law.
HON. WM. F. BULLOCK,
Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
HON. P. B. MUIR,
Professor of the History and Science of Law, Practice, Pleading and Evidence.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE school will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue four months.
Communications should be addressed to Professor PIRTLE, at Louisville, Ky.
JAMES GUTHRIE, Pres. University of Louisville.

CECILIAN COLLEGE,
NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,
WILL RESUME ITS REGULAR COURSE OF instruction the 2nd Monday in September, 1866. Terms per session of twenty weeks, in advance, board, tuition, &c., $... For particulars address
E. A. CECIL & BRO., Elizabethtown, Ky.
Or our agents, Webb & Levering, Louisville, Ky.

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SCHOOL WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 3d, on Chestnut street, bet. Second and Third streets. au31 lm

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FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS, WILL REopen on Monday, Sept. 3d, on Fourth st., near Chestnut. au30 2w*

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ALL MEDICAL MEN AND THE PUBLIC recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed, especially chronic cases.
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DRY GOODS STORE
JUST OPENED AT
No. 120 Market Street,
South side, between Preston and Floyd by
Goebel, Struss & Tomppert
WE BEG LEAVE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS and the public in general that on
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We opened at the above place one of the best selected stocks of
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DRY GOODS
Ever brought to this city.

Our long experience in the Dry Goods business has made us familiar with the wants of the trade, and we flatter ourselves that we can suit the most fastidious taste.

Our Goods will be inferior to none in the market, as regards quality, and as we sell exclusively for CASH, our prices will be as low as the lowest. Our
Dress Goods Department
Embraces all the latest styles in plaid, plain and figured Goods of Silk, Woolen and Cotton Fabrics.

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ANDERSON, M'CAMPBELL & CO
157 Main Street,
Bet. Fifth and Sixth, north side.
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND COMPLETE stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
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And are daily receiving new and fresh Goods in addition, which the trade is respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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ARE IN RECEIPT OF A VERY
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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE MONTH	$1 25
THREE MONTHS	3 25
SIX MONTHS	6 00
ONE YEAR	12 00

To our Country Patrons.

Please to register your letters containing remittances, as we hold ourselves responsible for all losses to us when letters are registered. We are not responsible for losses in the mails, should any occur, unless letters are registered.

☞ The use the party of moral ideas have made of General Grant, fixing upon his presence as a means of insulting the President, offers a still greater indignity to the General himself. He could not help seeing that a party were using his name to annoy his Commander-in-Chief and friend.

The men of moral ideas, perhaps, didn't see a point so plain to the rest of mankind. They didn't, perhaps, see that they were insulting General Grant indirectly even more than Johnson directly.

General Grant got tired of the use this Praise-God-Bare-Bones party were making of his name, left the escort and retired to Cincinnati. But there the party of moral ideas began operations upon him; but it wasn't in human nature to stand everything; so General Grant broke out upon his persecutors:

I am no politician. The President of the United States is my Commander-in-Chief. I consider this demonstration in opposition to President Johnson unbecoming, and I cannot and will not meet you. If you have any regard for me you will take your men away to their homes. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration, for I came here to enjoy this theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you all to-morrow when the President arrives.

This is a hint as gentle as Paddy's. But the party of moral ideas will only feel indignant. Vulgar partisans can't see the indecency of these demonstrations. They will feel a high disgust at Grant, who will not consent to be used by good people to insult sinners.

☞ We expect this poor white trash pretending to represent the South in Philadelphia are ill-used. They are not popular in the South, and have very little prospect of getting office. That is the cause of grief and sore distress. They don't attract much attention, and feel bad about it, and mad, too.

The people down South are not all saints, we know, and they may look cross-eyed at some of these Union men occasionally, for these Union men are often on the bogus or fanatical order.

We expect a man who was honestly for the Union, and didn't put on airs, could get along pretty well; quite as well as a Democrat can get along in some places North.

We asked one of these persistent Union men how he got along during the war?

"Oh, pretty well," said he; "I had no trouble with gentlemen, and I carried a club for dogs," showing a big hickory one.

We have nothing to complain of this sort in this State. We read now and then of some marvelous crimes committed by rebels in this State; but such tales are for foreign consumption. Our people never know anything about them till they appear in some paper down East.

☞ The friends of freedom in the North have illustrated their devotion to popular rights in New Jersey. That State has now a Radical Legislature, and it is almost certain not to have another soon. It is only two months till the elections, and it would seem respectful to the people to let them say who should compose the Legislature that is to decide on these Constitutional amendments. The Governor, however, wants to make sure of his party measure, which may be lost if left to the people; so he calls together the Legislature elected with no reference at all to such an issue, that these Constitutional amendments may be acted on. There is no necessity for this haste. There is no reason for it; but a fear that the people may elect a Legislature that will defeat the pet measure of the Radicals. Let these rascals come in possession of power, and they will use it to smother public opinion. In fact, they only want a chance to dispense with popular government altogether. Such a movement as this in New Jersey is not even decent. It wears a fraud on its face. It is an insult to the people of the State who have any self-respect left.

☞ We learn that Gov. Bramlette, Gen. Crittenden, Gen. Hobson, and a number of other delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Convention at Cleveland, will leave Louisville on Friday next, on the morning boat of the People's Line. Other delegates (every Federal soldier and sailor is *ipso facto* a delegate) who may find it convenient to do so are cordially invited to join the party. At the Burnet House, on Saturday morning, it is expected to meet a party of delegates from Central and Northern Kentucky and proceed by the early train to Cleveland over the Little Miami railroad.

☞ We publish this morning a letter by Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia. He was a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Douglas. He was a member of the State convention that passed the ordinance of secession. He resisted it to the last, and gave up the contest only when it was hopeless. We commend it to those who feel dissatisfied with the Philadelphia convention of the 14th of August. His views are wise and statesmanlike, and ought to be conclusive everywhere in the South.

☞ We wish some one of the Southern loyalists who complain so loud of wrongs and outrages, would give us his autobiography, giving dates and localities where he has suffered and died for his faith. This general indictment can't well be met. We want details. If they want justice done, give us the hard facts in their case, instead of a general tirade of assertion that can only be met by a flat denial. As far as our information goes, we don't believe a word of these representations.

☞ The humbugs at Philadelphia began their address by calling themselves the representatives of eight millions of people; and then they complain that they are a people ill-used and persecuted at home. If they represent eight millions, two to one in the South are on their side. If, with such odds in their favor, they can't take care o' themselves, they are not worth protecting.

☞ Nothing so exasperates the party of moral ideas as the prospect of losing the offices. They call the men who support Johnson the bread and butter party. They affect a contempt for people fond of bread and butter. They don't want any themselves, and despise those who do want them. We hope the voters will bear it in mind, and not bestow gifts that are despised.

☞ In Wednesday's session of the Radical convention at Philadelphia a resolution was offered requesting the President to resign, when a voice was heard: "No need for him to resign; Chicago will save him that trouble." Another voice: "They will throw him into the lake." Another: "They will poison the waters of Lake Michigan with his carcass." These are the fruits of the prayer-meetings!

☞ We congratulate the Southern loyalists, the colored men of the Southern States, that they were not at the late Philadelphia convention. They would have been disgraced by the poor white trash there. There was only one colored man there, and he was a Yankee negro, not fit company for anybody but Tilden and Anna Dickinson.

☞ "All men are created equal." The Philadelphia convention illustrated this, not by elevating the colored man, but by degrading themselves. They got down so low that Fred. Douglass showed himself quite a superior. He must have felt himself in low company.

☞ Governor Orr, of South Carolina, recommends, with great earnestness, in his annual message to the Legislature, that negroes be allowed to testify in court.

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.—There is a great deal said by our Radical friends about the "headman's ax." Considering the few office-holders who have yet expiated their gross partisanship by removal, the wonder is that the Administration has been so lenient. We commend the last paragraphs of the following sensible letter of the Secretary of the Navy to those gentlemen who are more noisy in their partisanship than attentive to their official duties. Mr Wood was foreman of the Philadelphia Navy Yard:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1866.

Dear Sir: Your note of the 17th instant, stating that Richard Wood "has, without alleged cause, been discharged," and asking the reason of his removal, has been received.

The Department does not hold itself bound to assign reasons in every case of change that it makes.

But Mr. Wood is understood to be an active partisan opponent of the President, and of those who sustain him in his efforts to re-establish the Union.

The Administration, and those connected with it, would fail in their duty to the country were they to retain in the employment of the Government any one who would weaken and embarrass the efforts which are made to promote national unity, or who would at such a period impair confidence in those who are exerting themselves to sustain the President in his labors for the welfare of the whole country.

Very respectfully,
GIDEON WELLES.
Hon. Leonard Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Maynard, of Tennessee, says:

I am an Abolitionist, and have always been one. I was accused of being one when I first emigrated to this State. The charge was just; I was full and running over with Abolitionism, but I denied it for policy's sake. I am proud to-day that I have been classed among that persecuted set, and deem it the highest compliment to be denounced as such. And I tell you, gentlemen, that in a short time all this complaint about negro equality will be done away with. Some months since and it was said that the negro would not be suffered to testify in your courts—that his oath would not be granted him. But how stand matters to-day? He is not only permitted to testify in your courts with impunity, but there is every evidence that he will soon be on a social equality with the white man in your State. Yes, gentlemen, in a short time he will marry and intermarry in your families. It is a little objectionable to-day, but you will soon get over this, and the persecuted negro will be welcomed to your parlors. This will be the result of the political and social exchanges of the next few months.

This only shows that Maynard is the meanest sort of political hypocrite.

☞ Morton, of Indiana, is again distributing fire arms throughout the State of Indiana. Two hundred arrived in Evansville recently. The Courier of that city asks:

We desire to know what use is to be made of the 200 stand of muskets sent to this city by Governor Morton? Are these guns for the secret order of the "Grand Army of the Republic?" These guns have been moved, as we understand, to the Wide-Awake Hall, over Ruffner's store—*entrance from the alley!*

Will somebody enlighten us? No dodging this matter. We ask Mr. John Chandler, who seems to be the moving spirit of Radicalism here.

What need has Gov. Morton to send arms to this city clandestinely, in these times of profound peace, when not a single military company is publicly known to have an existence? Is this a part of the threatened diabolism?

WHICH IS THE OLDER?—The Nashville Christian Advocate thinks Bishop Soule the oldest Methodist minister in the world. The Methodist thinks differently, and pronounces the venerable Henry Boehm several years his ministerial senior. Joshua Soule, according to the minutes, was admitted into the traveling connection in the fall of 1798, when eighteen years of age. Henry Boehm was born in the township of Connestoga, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1775, one year before the Declaration of Independence of the United States. He began his regular work as an itinerant preacher January, 1800, when twenty-five years of age. So the Nashville Advocate is right. Bishop Soule is the older itinerant, but Mr. Boehm is the older man.

☞ Wilkes Booth, whose body Secretary Stanton took so much pains to dispose of so that no man should ever know the spot where it was buried, is reported to be in Europe. The story is that the man whom "Boston Corbett" so heroically shot, and whose body Stanton refused to exhibit to any one that ever saw Booth, was a poor wretch hired by the assassins to personate Booth, in order to facilitate the escape of the latter. Whether there be or be not any truth in this story, it will never cease to be a suspicious circumstance connected with the fate of Wilkes Booth, that Stanton refused to deliver the body that was brought up from Virginia to his friends, or even to let them look upon it.

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN RUSSIA.—It is announced in a letter from St. Petersburg that an imperial ukase had just been issued, abolishing all punishments heretofore inflicted upon persons for renouncing the Greek Church, the State religion of Russia. This reform is regarded as almost as great a step in advanced civilization as the recent abolition of serfdom, and it speaks well for the enlightened policy of the Emperor Alexander.

THE TRADE OF SAVANNAH.—The exports from the port of Savannah for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1866, amount to $17,925,500, and the imports in the same time to $350,745—leaving a balance in favor of exports over imports of $17,574,755. The tonnage employed in this business has been near 4,000,000 in the foreign trade and over 35,500,000 in the coastwise trade.

ANOTHER NEGRO DUEL.—The Richmond Times gives an account of a duel between two negroes, which took place in the Chickahominy Swamp on Saturday. They used double-barreled guns, and fired at thirty paces distance. One was shot through the arm, and there the matter ended. The trouble was about a woman, who, after the duel, married the wounded man.

☞ Old Mr. Wilson, who had reached his eighty-second year, was boarding with his son-in-law, W. J. Dickerman, in Minnesota. Not long ago he found out that Dickerman was getting pay from the town for boarding him as a pauper. Whereupon he cut his throat with a razor. It is to be regretted that he did not first cut the throat of his son-in-law.

SALARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The average salaries of the Baptist ministers of Great Britain is only eighty pounds, or about $400—a sum lower than received by the average skilled workingman. The "how" to have them increased is a question agitating the church.

☞ The Conservatives of Evansville, Ind., have invited Brick Pomeroy to visit that city and address the people. Brick is a whole team in his way.

☞ There are thieves in Portland who steal the pillows from under the heads of poor houseless children encamped in tents in the pasture.

COULDN'T HELP DYING.—The captain of the steamer Bavaria reports that a man who died on board that vessel from cholera ate eighteen eggs and two pounds of cherries before he was taken ill.

GOLD FOR DUTIES.—The amount of gold received at the Boston Customhouse for duties, for the month ending with the 31st of August, was $1,743,000.

SHAMEFUL.—A white woman has been sentenced to be whipped in Prince George county, Virginia, for stealing.

Ratdenlinden.

BY COL. B. M. JONES, PRISONER OF WAR.

In prison, when the sun was up,
Each "reb" licked clean his plate and cup,
And not a scrap left for our pup—
Little "Red"—the terrier.

But Ratden saw another sight,
When "Yanks" lit up each sentry light,
Scattering for the shades of night,
Within the Federal bastilery.

Then quick, at certain signal made,
Each "reb" intent upon a "raid,"
With stick, in lieu of battle blade,
Fiercely assailed the rattery!

Then were their secret dens uprived,
Their scampered rats in terror driven,
No quarter then by rebs was given;
It was a bloody massacre!

Fiercer and louder grows the "row"—
Fiercer and keener reb's bow-wow!
We've had enough of Yankee "ceow,"
Unless it could some fatter be!

'Tis ... now; yet to-morrow's sun
Will prove our work has been well done;
A full day's "rash" of "grub" we've won—
To us a Hoolie's victory!

The combat deepens! On ye brave!
Resolved ... to save!
Strike, rebels, strike! with stone and stave,
"Go in," ye little terrier!

Few rats shall part where many meet!
Lat k ... will tree their bones of meat,
'Twere better far of rats to eat
Than die of hunger bodily!

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, Nov. 3, 1864.

*A small terrier dog, a great favorite among the prisoners, and famous as a rat-catcher.

A Peach for Forney.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the "Lady's Visitor," of Atlanta, Ga., tells the following:

I remember a very amusing old individual with whom I met in the early part of the war. I had been to Fort Delaware to visit some Southern prisoners. On my return, I was awaiting in the reception room of the hotel at Delaware City the arrival of the steamer. An old woman and two younger ones had just returned from visiting some of their relations at the Fort, who had recently been prisoners in Richmond. The old lady had been discoursing in language that bade defiance to Lindley Murray of the debilitated condition in which she had found her son-in-law, *John Brown*, which gentleman had put up for a while at the Libby. She then commenced a vigorous attack upon the Southern women. Raising her voice in concentrated wrath, she pronounced them, without any circumlocution—"Perfect tigers!" Yes, *perfect tigers!* ejaculated the other dames. "Why, what have they done?" I asked. "Don't tell me," shrieked out the exasperated female; "didn't the rebel women pour hot lead from the windows in Winchester on the heads of our men?" "I do not know that they did; but what were your men doing there, invading other peoples' homes?" "Didn't they go to protect our flag?" "Your flag was at the North; if your men wished to protect it they should have remained at home." "Didn't the rebels fire on our flag at Sumter?" "Well, what was your flag doing there?" "Don't tell me," she screamed, in a higher key, "I know all about *them* rebel women," evidently thinking that the attacking party of Sumter was composed of Southern women, "they are d—ls, they are;" here she paused, her vocabulary could evidently furnish her with no worse word; she had reached the climax of her indignation. At this juncture I arose, and handed the exasperated female a large peach, saying: "Will you accept this from a Southern woman, a 'tiger' and a d—l?" She looked at me a moment as if half ashamed of her violence, put out her hand and took the fruit, saying, "Well—I *guess*—I will;" and thus pacified, she ended her harangue.

"Southern women," have you no peach to hand the chivalric Forney?

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S MAGNIFICENCE.—A Paris correspondent thus writes:

An invitation to visit Ferrieres, the property of Baron James de Rothschild, is, you will admit, one of the few which are seldom declined. To convey a fair idea of the magnificence of this princely dwelling, I feel inclined to refer you to the most glowing page in the "Arabian Nights" tales. You enter, by a flight of marble steps, a vestibule, which opens on one of the most spacious halls in Europe, furnished, however, as a reception room, and lighted from the roof, which is of muffled glass, from behind which, at night, a system of gas illumines the vast space, somewhat as has been so successfully carried out at the Chatelet. A gallery runs round the upper part of the hall, on which suites of party rooms open; while on the ground floor the reception and family apartments open on the hall. Purple velvet *portieres* have an admirable effect at each end of this splendid *salle*, which has been constructed on the most perfect acoustic principles, the result of which is, that the effect of music executed here is marvelous. Each room is hung with tapestry, velvet, or silk. Every single visitor finds at his disposal a suite, consisting of a splendid drawing-room, boudoir, bed-room, and dressing-room. On every dressing-room table are the ordinary contents of a gorgeous dressing-case—ivory brushes, surmounted by a baron's coronet; silver boxes, containing every species of *cosmetique, poudre de riz, etc.*, exquisite hand-mirrors, mounted in sculptured ivory, sandal-wood, or silver. A scent-bottle of rare workmanship attracted my attention. As the spring flew back, lo! a jeweled watch, by Breguet, was revealed encased in the top. To mention that hot and cold water pipes are laid on to supply each room is superfluous. To describe the thrones taken from the Summer Palace at Pekin, the jeweled cups from Cellini's chisel, the ceramic from Fienza or Lucca, the crystal beakers from Venice, the hangings of embroidered satin, is verily beyond my intellect.

BILLIARDS—A FEW EASY RULES FOR NEW BEGINNERS.—A small piece of chalk glued to the end of the cue will save much time, and you will be sure of having your cue always chalked.

Square balls should be used, as they present a plain surface, and there will be consequently less liability of a miss.

It would be well to have the balls cushioned, as it would counteract any imperfections in the cushion of the table, and likewise protect the ivory from injury, which it might sustain from being frequently punched off the table.

Cover that portion of the left hand which comes in contact with the cue in making a bridge with sole leather; it will protect the flesh, which, from constant sawing, might become blistered.

When making a shot, bring the body, if possible, on a level with the table, stretching the legs as far backward as you can. This will enable you to make an easy and graceful appearance while playing.

After making a shot, and before it is decided whether you will count, if there is the least doubt, stroke the air gently with your cue, above the table, and in the direction you wish the ball to go. By so doing you will influence the direction of the ball, and make a count.

If, by a brilliant shot, you should make fifteen or sixteen, be generous, and tell the marker to count you only ten.

Don't play more than thirty-five or forty games a day.

By observing these hints, young players will be able in a short time to challenge Phelan, Tiernan, Mons. Carme, or Foley, and to play for the champion cue.

A RUSSIAN TRICK.—The London Review, in a long and favorable notice of Professor Morley's edition of "Russia Life," tells this story:

When the Prince Pierre Dolgoroukow, one of the heads of the liberal party, was arrested in 1843 for some political offense of which he may or may not have been guilty, and was offered his liberty if he would pay the police 25,000 roubles (say £4000), he refused to give the bribe, and in a few days was exiled to Viatka. In that same town of Viatka the secretary to the council of regency had an original way of extorting money. A tradesman or a peasant would wait on him, and after stating his business, would get a gruff "Go to the devil," for his answer.

As the suitor turned away disheartened, a clerk would ask him, "what reply did the secretary make to you?"

"He bade me go to the devil."

"Well, then, you must go."

"I do not understand you."

"Do not you know that the devil gives audience twice a week at such an hour and at such a house in such a street? Go there; you will find it to your advantage; only you must pay him well."

Of course the suitor went, and was shown into an ill-lighted room, cut in two by a partition. "What do you want?" asked a voice from the other side.

He told his business and the pretended devil replied: "Put so much money on the table there, and go away as fast as you can; your business shall be attended to."

The devil made a large fortune by this petty trick.

Important to Boarding-House Keepers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

United States vs. John Welbold.—The prisoner was arrested for keeping a hotel at No. 28 Oliver street, New York city, without a license. It appeared that he kept a sailors' boardinghouse, and his counsel, Mr. Langtree, claimed that this did not make him a hotel-keeper within the meaning of the act—certainly not a hotel-keeper according to the well-settled common law definition of the term. The Commissioner intimated his concurrence in this view of the case, and referred the matter to the consideration of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, discharging the prisoner meanwhile on parole.

☞ The Rads of Evansville, Ind., have invited Beast Butler to visit their city.

THE TOILERS OF THE ISLE.

A Century's Search for Capt. Kidd's Buried Treasure—Operations at Oak Island, Nova Scotia.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Chester, Mahone bay, Nova Scotia, gives the following remarkable narrative of Oak Island, around which there is wrapped something of romance. The island is a small one on the south coast of Nova Scotia, where it is still believed by many persons that Capt. Kidd, the notorious pirate, buried the bulk of his treasure.

The writer states that a century ago an old man resided in the then British colony of New England, whose life had been wrapped in mystery, but he was always believed to be one of Capt. Kidd's original rovers. When he died, the old man admitted that this suspicion was well founded; that he did belong to the great pirate's crew, and had assisted in burying over $4,000,000 of gold beneath the soil of a secluded island, east of Boston, the proceeds of Kidd's piracies. The settlers along the New England coast heard the story, and for years made an unsuccessful search for the subterranean treasure-vault.

About twenty-five years later, three men named Smith, Vand and McGinnis, settled in Nova Scotia. Smith and McGinnis took up land on Oak Island. During their work in felling the forests they were astonished to find traces of former civilization, and subsequent discoveries recalled to their minds the old sailor's story. The secluded situation of the island, the marks of former habitation, appeared in keeping with all they had heard of Kidd's hidden plunder.

Subsequently they discovered an old pit that had been filled. The mouth of it was seven feet in diameter, and the earth with which it was filled up being soft and loamy, was easily removed. They descended foot by foot, and pushed their explorations forward, but found no signs of the lost treasure, and finally abandoned their search.

Fifteen years later, an old resident, named Lynd, examined the ground, and, becoming infatuated with the idea that these were the vaults of Kidd, formed a company, and, early in the following spring, commenced the search anew, under the supervision of the three original discoverers. Fifty feet from the surface they came to a tier of putty. Further down was a flag-stone one foot by two, with some rudely-cut letters and figures upon it. They hoped this inscription would assist in solving the mystery, but they were unable to decipher it. At a depth of 90 feet they found indications of water; at 93 feet the water increased. Night coming on, they sunk a crow-bar down five feet, and struck a hard, impenetrable substance, found by the sides of the pit. Some supposed it was wood, others called it a chest. They quit work for the night and returned home, confident that with the morning's sun they would possess the long-sought treasure; and they discussed the question of its division. Morning settled the matter, however, for on repairing to work they found 60 feet of water in the shaft.

To bail out the water was impossible. But a main shaft was sunk by the side of the old one, to be tunneled at the bottom, in hopes of striking the money-chest. When within ten feet of the proper depth, the pit gave way, and the water flowed in so rapidly that the men barely had time to escape with their lives.

Fifty years glided into eternity before the work was well renewed, yet the shafts and tunnels still remained full of water, which rose and fell with the ebbing and flowing of the tide in the bay, showing clearly that the island had been pierced by subterranean passages. This brings us down to a period of fifteen years ago. A number of young men in the summer of 1848 proceeded to the island and renewed the work. They followed down the shaft, and encountered the same difficulty—water coming in upon them. But they pierced the bottom of the pit and struck a hard, wooden substance; cut through a spruce log six inches thick and finally struck a sharp, metallic substance. But twenty inches deeper they bored into more wood, and below it the same mineral substance. Among other articles taken out was Spanish grass and part of the hoop of a barrel with the bark in a state of good preservation.

It was afterwards found that several drains had been built, entering the base of the island at low-water mark. The stones forming the arch of the drains were found coated with Spanish grass. Further discoveries revealed the fact that the drains ran in the direction of the old pit. But the last dollar of the young toilers was spent, and they abandoned the work, yet still believing that they were on the right track of Kidd's treasure.

In 1861 new pits were sunk and tunneled, but without any satisfactory results. Such was the faith in the project, however, that a new company was formed, and includes some of the most influential men of Halifax. They are now having built a dam round the base of the island, for the purpose of cutting off the bay water from the subterranean channels, when they propose to pump the water out of the excavations already made, and follow the channels to their *termini*. It is expected that the dam will be completed the present week, and the company now feel sanguine that Kidd's four millions of gold are almost within their grasp.

Such is the history of the "Toilers of the Isle." That a stupendous work of art has been constructed at Oak Island, by unknown hands, is a certainty. That most of the material used is indigenous to that region is also certain. What these works were constructed for, and by whom, and what they contain, alone remain mysteries which, let us hope, will soon be cleared up.

Admiral Tucker's Coup d'Etat.

[From the Callao Correspondence of the Panama Chronicle, August 14th.]

The insubordination of Montero has been brought to a sudden end, and that would-be noted individual, with all his fellow-mutineers, have very unexpectedly found themselves prisoners. The steamer Chalaca, with Admiral Salcedo on board, arrived on the morning of the 2d inst. at Valparaiso, and anchored a short distance from the Peruvian squadron. She then hoisted a signal for all the commanders to come on board, which they, without the slightest sign of any suspicion, obeyed—believing that the Cabinet at Lima had yielded to their protest—and they did not find out their mistake until they were informed that they were dismissed from the command, and would be detained on board the steamer as prisoners, and that their trunks and baggage would be sent from their ships. They were not even allowed to communicate with any one in the meantime. Accordingly Admiral Salcedo went on board his old ship, the Huascar, Garcia to the Independencia, Paulo Zela to the Union, and Carillo to the America. All the subordinate officers who signed the protest will be relieved from duty as soon as possible, and Admiral Tucker, who is ready for duty, will take chief command of the Allied Squadron in a few days, when he will, no doubt, go to the Atlantic and give the Tetuan and Numancia something else to do without having to come to the Pacific for it. Should they come, however, we can promise them a little hot work out here, and we know that Admiral Tucker will be quite sufficient for anything that the Navy Department of Spain can provide to oppose him or his vessels.

THE CHOLERA MONTH.—Professor Geo. W. Harper, of the Cincinnati Woodward High School, concludes a meteorological report for August with these

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MONTH.

In several particulars the weather of the past month was the most remarkable I have ever recorded. The average temperature of the month, the maximum hight of the thermometer, the average temperature of the warmest day, and the range of the thermometer, are all lower than I have ever seen them during the month of August, while the average temperature of the coldest day is the lowest, with one exception, that of August, 1863.

The usual direction of the winds for August is from the west. During seventeen days of the past month the wind blew from a northern direction, and but four days from a western. I have never witnessed so great a departure from the usual direction except in August, 1861.

BROWNLOW TEN YEARS AGO.—In 1856 Brownlow said of the negro: The preservation of the relation of master and slave is essential to the continued and future welfare of the negro race of the South. I assert that negro slavery is a blessing—a blessing to the non slaveholders of the South; a blessing to the civilized white race in general, and a blessing to the negro slave in particular.

☞ In Ben. Butler's Gloucester speech, he said that when he reached New Orleans, a man came to him and said:

"I thank God that you have come."

We have all heard of visitors making their host "twice glad," and Butler's case furnishes an illustration. One man was glad when he came—all the others were glad when he went. "One man" bestowed his benediction upon him in this wise: "My best spoons go with you!"

A MUSICAL FAMILY.—There is a cornet band in Eaton, Ohio, composed of twelve performers by the name of Lockwood—brothers and their sons. They are natural musicians, and take to instruments as soon as they can walk. Strange to say, though they are "natural" musicians, they are all "sharps." The little Lockwoods cry by "note," and give no "rest" to their neighbors. The band, says an exchange, ought to be proficient in playing "We are a band of brothers."

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. H. V. JOHNSON.

He Indorses the Philadelphia Convention.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 1st, 1866.

Messrs. Editors: Having received many inquiries for my views of the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention, and as to the course the Southern people should pursue in reference to its action, I take this method of responding, because it gives me less labor and a more general dissemination of my opinions.

Although I felt the necessity of some means of bringing the conservative men of the North and the people of the South into co-operation, yet I doubted the expediency of the call for the Philadelphia convention. After it was called I was very timidly in favor of sending delegates, fearing that the passions engendered by the war had not sufficiently subsided to admit of harmony in council and wisdom in action. I am glad that my misgivings have been disappointed, and I believe that much good has been done and progress made towards restoring harmony, upon the basis of the Constitution. Though not all which I could wish, yet more than I expected, was done. With the spirit, tone, and, in the main, the sentiments of the resolutions adopted, I am satisfied. Both in language and principle, I would make slight modifications. But take them as a whole, considered in the light of surrounding circumstances, they furnish less ground for complaint than I could have anticipated. They were evidently dictated under the inspiration of patriotism and phrased in language intended not to wound the sensibilities of an overpowered, but proud and gallant people. Viewing them in this light, I am willing to accept them in the spirit that gave them form and utterance, and ignore whatsoever is distasteful, as a tribute to the generous enthusiasm of the patriotic body from whom they emanated.

The question is frequently asked, by those who honestly opposed the representation of the State in the convention and who now withhold their approval of its action, what good has it accomplished? I reply, it has, in my judgment, effected two very important things—important to the whole country, and especially to those States which are denied representation in Congress. In the first place, it inaugurated the beginning of good feeling and understanding between the two sections. The war has engendered bitterness and hatred. There can be no real political fraternity, between the North and the South, until such feeling shall have been soothed and confidence re-established between the two sections. We at the South, looking to the treatment we have received from Congress, since the surrender of our arms, are apt to forget that we have friends at the North and to class its whole people as enemies to the restoration of the Union and to our welfare. The people of the North, attaching undue importance to the falsehoods of hired letter writers, who distort and magnify every act of rashness or imprudence that occurs in our midst, or mistaking the honest but injudicious comments of a portion of our press for the true exposition of the general sentiment, imagine that a spirit of insubordination to the Constitution and laws pervades the South. The result has been the perpetuation of mutually bad feelings—crimination and recrimination. Doubtless, many of the intelligent, of both sections, knew the error, but they could not expose it to the masses, for the lack of some practical demonstration that would arrest general attention. The Philadelphia convention furnished that demonstration. It was signalized by scenes of enthusiasm unparalleled in the history of conventions in this country. The better feelings of the heart—charity, magnanimity, generosity, love of justice, patriotism—were started from their icy repose and thawed into happy fusion. It was a meeting of the North and the South, not on the battlefield, but on the field of reconciliation; and the representatives from each section returned home, prepared to testify truthfully of the temper and spirit of the people of each, that, while honestly differing on some questions, they agree to cooperate with each other in the great work of restoration.

In the second place, the convention has *organized a party*, pledged to the restoration of the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution and of representation to the Southern States, without any other test of loyalty besides the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This is deeply interesting to us. It is the overshadowing question, paramount to all others. It is vital. I surrender none of the cherished political opinions of my life, so far as they are applicable to the situation, in which we are left by the war, nor do I indorse such as I believe to be erroneous, in the Philadelphia platform and address. But what avails the discussion of these now? What can we gain by argument? We have no audience; we are practically out of the Union; we have no voice in the action of the Government. Shall we waste our powers in vain debate, and refuse to co-operate with the Conservative men of the North, because they differ with us upon some questions? Shall we throw obstacles in their way, by jealous criticisms of the proceedings of the convention at the very time when they are fighting our battle? Shall we not rather aid, sustain, and encourage them by earnest co-operation? For one, I am prepared to do it, with my whole heart; for the issue is vital. It involves, in my judgment, not only the destiny of the South, but that of constitutional liberty.

Some such movement as that of the Philadelphia convention was necessary, in order to afford the conservative element of the country a defined basis of action, on which it could organize and concentrate its forces against the destructive policy of the dominant party. It cannot fail to produce a powerful effect. The people have but to open their eyes to see that liberty is in peril, and that the Constitution is sought to be substituted by the will of an irresponsible majority. The people everywhere love liberty; they love the Constitution; they are honest; they are to be trusted. Show them the right and they will pursue it; make them sensible of the danger and they will unite to avert it; expose to them the bad ambition of power, drunk with the love of dominion, and they will rise to overthrow it. The campaign in the Northern and Northwestern States is just now opening. The Philadelphia convention boldly and clearly presents the issue between the conservative and destructive elements of restoration of all the States to representation on the basis of the Constitution on the one hand, and on the other the perpetuation of strife and discord by the wicked outlawry and disfranchisement of nearly one-third of the States of the Union. The appeal is made to the calm, sober patriotism of the Northern people. With them the battle is to be won or lost. Liberty and the promise of good government is the prize on one side, against misrule and despotism on the other. May we not, since the late demonstration in Philadelphia and the patriotic response of the President to the resolutions of the Convention, indulge a hope of final triumph for truth, justice and State equality?

Prior to the action of the Philadelphia convention the President had no party to sustain him. He stood alone, so far as organized co-operation was concerned, against the assaults of the Radical Congress and press. He has exhibited courage worthy of Jackson, and a determination to restore the Southern States to rightful representation in Congress which cannot fail to challenge our support and commendation. The convention was confessedly a movement of his conception. He desired it—First, to inaugurate good feeling and understanding between the friends of the Union under the Constitution; Secondly, to organize them into a party to sustain his policy of restoration; and Thirdly, to present fairly to the people of the whole country the distinct issue of reinstating the ten excluded States to their Constitutional relation to the other States, without unconstitutional tests of loyalty. The whole programme is deeply, vitally interesting to the South. Shall we not hold up his hands? Shall we not give him our earnest support? Shall we not do all in our power to crown the action of the convention with the most triumphant success?

Whilst this great battle is to be fought at the North and Northwest, in which the South cannot practically participate, still, we have an important part to act. That is—what I have just above intimated—uphold, encourage and sustain the efforts of those who are rallying under the banner which the convention unfurled to the breeze. The inscriptions upon it may not be all that we wish; but, prominent among them is the recognition of the equality of the States, and their right to representation without the odious test oath. We, therefore, cannot but view the contest with an intense desire to see that banner planted in triumph upon the dome of the Capitol. Let our press and people abstain from captious and ill-natured criticism of the action of the convention. Forgetting or ignoring whatsoever is distasteful in phraseology or erroneous in principle, let us look rather to its patriotic spirit. Reciprocating that spirit, let us practice forbearance, a manly resignation to the necessities of our condition and respect for the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States. The wires will be busy in flashing from North to South, and from South to North, everything calculated to irritate the people, provoke them to rash and intemperate expressions, and widen the chasm that divides them. The people, and particularly the press of the South, should not forget this; and in view of it, they should take special pains to afford as little capital for the destructives, and as much, for the Conservatives, as possible.

The Radicals are evidently greatly chagrined and astounded by the success of the convention, and painfully exercised because there was so little speaking, especially by Southern delegates. They failed to realize their expected feast of discord and wrangling. They gathered but little pabulum for the greedy maw of slander and vituperation. So, by a similar course, let the people of the South disappoint their morbid and insatiable appetite. Let us feel and realize that all we can ever expect of Constitutional rights is involved in the pending campaign, and that our fate depends upon the final triumph of the Conservative party. When we speak and act, it should be in their interest and with a view to their success, for in their success is our hope for the future.

There are turning points in the history of nations as well as individuals—"a tide in the affairs of men which, taken in the flood, leads on to fortune." We are now in the midst of such a crisis. The momentum of destructive fanaticism—ruinous, relentless, desperate, devilish—will become irresistible, unless its progress be arrested. It can be arrested only by the uprising of the people in their majesty. I indulge a hope that the action of the convention will awaken them to the perils of the crisis. I trust the fire that warmed the hearts of that body will be diffused in expanding circles until it shall begirt the whole land and dispel the darkness that now hangs, like a funeral pall, over our distracted country. Now is the time and opportunity for the masses of the North to rally. The Government is in their hands; we are excluded; if the Temple of Liberty totter to its fall, the responsibility is theirs. Do they not begin to see it? The ground-swell begins to heave; the reaction has commenced; let the people, North and South—those who desire Constitutional Union and good government—be true to themselves and their posterity and rise to the hight of the great occasion. Then woe, woe awaits those who now pollute the altars of liberty and lord it over the heritage of her children.

The world knows the people of the South do not approve of all that was done by the Philadelphia convention; nor is it pretended that our delegates did. Protest against what is objectionable by our press or our people, is totally unnecessary, even as a matter of justice to ourselves. There is no need to define our position upon controverted questions of principle or policy; it is known and read of all men. When restored to representation, we can argue and debate if occasion require it. We shall then have an audience; we shall even constitute a part of the tribunal to decide the questions discussed. If we never get restored to representation, then argument is useless. We can, therefore, afford to be silent as to what we cannot indorse, for the sake of the prize that is staked upon the issue. Our Government, the Constitution, the whole frame work of our political institutions, were in the beginning the result of mutual concessions and compromises. They will never be restored, and when restored they cannot be preserved without the exercise of the same spirit.

True, as a section, the South will be in a minority and powerless, of herself, to arrest unjust and unconstitutional legislation. But that great change in popular sentiment in the North, which shall secure to us representation, will also bring into Congress friends who, united with the Southern members, will constitute a majority of the House, or, if not a majority, a sufficient number to sustain Presidential vetoes of unconstitutional enactments. Extravagance of expenditure can be checked, the burden of taxation equalized, corruption exposed, and the annoyance of the present dominant party tamed and chastened. When we can be heard, there will be hope, at least, by appeal to reason and justice, that the ship of State may be again put upon the course which its builders intended it to navigate.

If this can be accomplished, there is hope of regaining good government, and finally material prosperity. Long before the war I had come to the conviction that the best hope for this country was in a close alliance with the great agricultural States of the Northwest. They, like us, are interested in low taxation and economy. United with them, and such friends as could always be elected from a few districts of the Northern States, I believed on the day of secession, that the South was stronger in than out of the Union. This conviction, so deeply fixed, explains the true motive of my adhesion to the noble and lamented Douglas, in 1860. I knew he was justly the idol of the Northwest; I knew his great ability, his firmness, his courage and tried friendship for the South. I knew that we could trust him, however we might differ from him, upon some points of theoretic politics. I believed that, through him, if the Union should stand, the alliance to which I have referred could be consolidated. Hence, I consented to share his fortune, knowing at the time, as well as I knew after the event, that his election was impossible. Thus, looking for a defeat, I still hoped that a fragment of the National Democracy, North and South, might be preserved in a state of organization, around which that glorious old party might again rally, and preserve the Union and the rights of the South in the Union. Nothing, however, could stay the tendency to secession after Mr. Lincoln's election by a strictly sectional vote. We have passed through the conflict and been overpowered.

We came out of it with slavery abolished, our labor deranged and prostrated, our fields desolated, and our homes draped in mourning for our noble and gallant dead. We have accepted these results in good faith. We are ready to resume our place in the Union, endeavor to recover from our reverses, and promote the harmony and welfare of our common country. And now that slavery is abolished, and consequently must cease to be an apple of discord, my mind returns with strengthened conviction of the policy of renewing the ties which, in other days, bound us to the agricultural States of the Northwest. Once restored to representation in Congress, nothing can prevent such an alliance. Whilst all our revenue was raised by a tariff upon imports, the agricultural class did not appreciate the amount of their taxes nor the inequality with which they were imposed. It is quite different now. The tax-gatherer goes to every man's door and levies tribute upon the product of his labor. Let existing passions subside; let harmony be restored; let fanaticism starve to death, because the carcass of slavery, on which it has fed, has been forever removed, and we shall soon see and hear the masses, who till the soil, inquiring into the operation of tax laws and the expenditure of revenue, and holding their representatives to a strict accountability. Labor will assert its right to just and equal treatment at the hands of the Government, with associated and incorporated capital. Heretofore the country has been harassed about slavery; factories using the question as the means of obtaining power—obtaining power in order that they might levy tribute upon agriculture, to pamper and protect manufactures. The issue will be a naked one—shall agricultural labor be taxed to uphold and sustain incorporated capital? The result is not to be feared. Agriculture does not shrink from a just share of the burden which the immense national debt must impose upon every interest. But it will demand economy, the lowest taxation that will meet the emergency, and equality in its imposition. This is all the South asks, and, in demanding it, she must and will receive the co-operation of agriculturists, in all sections, but especially of the Northwestern States. This is my hope for the future of the country. It is founded upon the potent affinities of interest, which, when left free to act, will as certainly bind together the tillers of the soil as gravitation does the works of the universe.

Nor will the alliance, to which I refer, be impotent in asserting the principles of constitutional interpretation, essential to the healthful working of our governmental machinery. The doctrines of '98 and '99 may yet be re-asserted by the Congress of the United States. They are as valuable now as ever they were—as true and sound as ever. They survive the war, however ignored and forgotten, amidst the thunder and smoke of battle, because they are endued with the immortality of truth. Our rights under the Constitution, slavery excepted, are precisely the same that they were before the war; and whatsoever else may be objectionable in the address of the Philadelphia convention to the people of the United States, it is both gratifying and encouraging that this truth is fully recognized in that document. It declares:

"The Government of the United States maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory and over all the States and people within its jurisdiction which the Constitution confers upon it, but it acquired thereby no new power, no enlarged jurisdiction, no rights, either of territorial possession or of civil authority, which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it in express terms, or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States.

* * * * * * *

"Neither war nor the victory by which it was ended changed in any way the Constitution of the United States.

* * * * * * *

"And to-day also, precisely as before the war, all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States or to the people thereof."

These are announcements of that "address." They are significant. They are the principles which underlie the doctrines of '98 and '99. They show how truth will crop out. The Southern States, by the act of secession, put in issue two questions: first, the right to secede; and secondly, the perpetuation of slavery. Both have been decided against us; and we have accepted, in good faith, the award of the sword. With this exception, our constitutional rights are just what they were before the war; for it is certain that, if, in the language of that "address," the "Government acquired no new power by the war," the Southern States lost none. It were bootless to discuss these principles now. It is a great point gained, that, amid the fiery play of the passions, a party has been organized that announces them. We can discuss, when the right of representation shall be accorded to us, with hope of success. For the ordeal through which the Government is now passing will satisfy right-minded men, in all sections, that constitutional liberty can be maintained only by a recognition of the rights and equality of the States. Their abrogation or disregard means despotism—not the despotism of a single ruler, who might be humane and just, but the despotism of an irresponsible majority. But to realize these anticipations we must first be admitted to our representation in Congress. That is the great question—the essential vital condition precedent to any hope of better days for the South. And this depends upon the final success of the Philadelphia movement. Let us encourage that success.

We owe it to frankness and candor; we owe it to the conservative men of the North; we owe it to ourselves, to do justice to the Philadelphia convention—its resolutions and address. I regret to see that some who opposed the convention, and now withhold their approval of its action, dwell upon, and express, in the light of severe criticism, all that is distasteful in language and objectionable in principle, without also holding up for commendation and support what is eminently acceptable to the Southern people. This is wrong. It can do no good at the South; it is calculated to weaken those at the North who are engaged in the struggle to restore the Union upon the plan of the Administration. But while I thus comment on this course of the opponents of the proceedings of the convention, it affords me pleasure to award to them honest and patriotic purposes. They are not more wrong than those who would assign them the position of alliance with the Radicals. We must tolerate among ourselves honest differences of opinion. Sharing common calamities, we all have a common desire to be relieved from an unfortunate condition. Our differences of opinion upon these topics do not destroy the unanimity with which the entire people of the South earnestly wish the triumph of the Conservative party. Whatsoever may be objectionable in them, both the resolutions and address contain much that is true and encouraging, but little in substance to condemn. They are sound upon the vital, practical, living issues of the crisis. They assert the equality of the States, the right of all to representation in Congress, their right to "prescribe qualification for the elective franchise." They deny the right of the States now represented to propose and ratify amendments to the Federal Constitution. All these we can indorse, and they are all that belong strictly to the issue that more deeply than all others concerns us. They are boldly announced, both in the resolutions and address, and discussed in the latter with clearness and ability. I have already quoted a few sentences from the "address;" I will quote a few more, in order to bring them prominently before the reader, as worthy his approval. See how forcibly it puts the pretensions and schemes of the Radicals:

"It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now proclaim over the States and the territory, and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war—right of conquest and of confiscation, the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such terms and regulations as the legislative department of the Government may see fit to impose, under the broad and sweeping claim that the clause of the Constitution which provides that no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States has been annulled; and States have been refused, and are still refused representation altogether, in both branches of the Federal Congress; and the Congress in which only a part of the States and the people of the Union are represented has asserted the right to exclude others from representation and from all share in making their own laws and choosing their own rulers, unless they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress, thus composed, may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time."

What a graphic and vivid picture of the designs of the Radicals is here drawn! And now remember that the "address" combats all these positions with ability and eloquence. It argues that they are subversive of the Government and fatal to the Union, for the preservation of which the war was waged. It brands them as despotism and usurpation; and, after pressing the argument with irresistible power, it concludes, that, whilst it is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to change the Constitution, yet it must be done in the mode which the Constitution itself points out. Says the address:

"We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including, especially, those to be most seriously affected by them, or impose them upon States or people as conditions of representation or of admission to any of the rights, duties or obligations which belong, under the Constitution, to all the States alike; and with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the States, excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils, to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations, and control or coerce the legitimate action of the several members of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation, just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional right, dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads by direct and necessary sequence to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies, the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible political factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent union and peace."

Extracts similar in spirit and sentiment might be multiplied. But these are enough to show that we may well afford to acquiesce in silence to whatsoever may be objectionable when the principles so essential and vital to us in the present crisis are distinctly recognized. More than this; when such announcements are made and a great party organized, who are now engaged in the struggle to make them good at the ballot-box, does it become the Southern people to damp their zeal and weaken their moral power by fastidious criticism? I cannot do it. Wherein I differ from the platform and address I will differ in peace as with friends, and lock shields with them against the common enemy. I say, God speed to the work which was begun in Philadelphia. Every consideration of interest and patriotism calls upon us to aid in the work of restoration. We can never successfully organize our agricultural labor; capital will not flow to us for the development of our unbounded natural resources; population will not increase rapidly, nor prosperity return to us, so long as the present political derangement continues. We shall be the helpless victims of misrule and despotism. The domination of the Radicals must be broken down or Constitutional liberty is lost and the South doomed to the saddest fate that ever befell a civilized people. Our duty is plain. It involves no dishonor. It requires us to practice patience, forbearance, conciliation and resignation to present evils for the sake of greater future good. We cannot expect to have things all our own way. If we could, our situation were quite different. We would wish that we were free from debt, and that no stay law were necessary to save the people from utter ruin. But the war brought the one, and a sense of self-preservation among the people demands the other. If we could have things all our own way, the war had resulted differently; we would have taken our position as an independent power among the family of nations. But Providence ordained otherwise, and we must obey the irrevocable decree. It is the part of wise and liberal statesmanship to tolerate what it cannot prevent, and seek, by appeal to reason and patriotism, to mitigate what it cannot control. To learn this, is one of the most valuable lessons for individual life. It is equally so for States. It brings comparative happiness to both, whilst the heart frets and chafes under the friction of vain resistance.

Respectfully, &c.,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

☞ Dr. Francis was a wag, and once when early peas were on the table he emptied the contents of his snuff-box over them. "Francis! Francis!" exclaimed a friend, "what are you about?" "I like them that way," was the answer. He, of course, had the dish to himself, and when he had concluded, he exclaimed: "You thought it was snuff, did you? Nothing but black pepper."

☞ The colored population of Boston, Mass., is increasing at the rate of twenty-five per day; but the Traveler says that the experiment of introducing colored domestics from the South has not been successful.

AGRICULTURAL, &c.

PICKLES IN JARS, OR OTHERWISE.—I gather small cucumbers, wash them, put them in a weak brine made of fine salt and water, for twenty-four hours; then scald them in the brine, adding a piece of alum the size of a hickory nut; let them cool in the brine; scald three times; let them cool the third time, and then put into cold water for ... hours; then drain and put into jars. Cover your pickles with cold vinegar; put a few cloves into each jar, and some whole peppers, or a half teaspoonful of red pepper, before putting on the vinegar. Spice spoils the color of your pickles, therefore do not put much. My pickles keep from one season until the next—that is about as long as we want them to keep.

If you wish a variety, gather small cucumbers, small musk melons take out the seeds, green beans, before the beans are formed in the ponds, small green cherry tomatoes, green grapes, nasturtions, small green peppers half an inch long, and radish pods while green; put them all in the brine together.

Keep the jars tightly covered, and change the vinegar when necessary.

Preserving Pickles in Brine.—I have found the best and surest way of keeping pickles hard and good, is to wash the cucumbers as soon as gathered, and put layer of fine salt in the bottom of your barrel, and then a layer of cucumbers; then salt again, and so on until the season for them is over. The water on the cucumbers, by washing, is sufficient to make all the brine they need. Keep them covered, and a weight on the cover to keep them closely packed. Mine keep in that way three years.

When wanted for table use, take them out of the brine, put them in a brass kettle, cover with cold water, and let them stand two or three days, until as green as you would like to have them; then put one teaspoonful of alum and one of saltpeter in the water, and scald in that first water; let them cool in it; then add fresh water, more alum and saltpeter, and scald again; change the water and scald three times, adding alum and saltpeter each time. Cut one of the largest—taste of the inside—if fresh enough, drain them, and put in jars. Use the best cider vinegar; spice and pepper to suit your taste. Change your vinegar when necessary, and keep from the air.
[F. C. N., Jersey.

SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF BREAD-MAKING.—*Editors Country Gentleman:* I notice in your paper a wish for a recipe for bread—"one that never fails."

Now I do not set myself up for an infallible cook, but as I have long been sensible of the fact that no family can be either healthy or happy without good bread, I have devoted some attention to this branch of the culinary department, and am willing to contribute with others the result of my experience. Well, in the first place, two things are very essential, viz., *good flour and good yeast.* Now for the recipe:

Six quarts of sifted flour; push the flour away to the edge of the pan all around, leaving a little in the bottom of the pan; throw in one teaspoonful of salt, one cup of yeast; then turn in three pints of new, warm milk, stirring the while, leaving the outer edge of the flour higher than the "sponge." When thoroughly stirred to a thick batter, sprinkle a little of this flour over it, and shut tight. Set this in a warm place, and in four hours it will be light enough to mix and mould into loaves. Knead well. This quantity will make four loaves, which should be put into buttered tins and set in a warm place, and covered as near air-tight as possible, to prevent a shelly crust. In one hour it will be usually fit to bake. Tins half full, when put to rise, should be rounding full when light enough for the oven. The temperature of the oven should be even, and kept so during three-quarters of an hour—not hot enough to brown the loaves; turn often if necessary.
J. A. G., Jericho, Vt.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.—Leo, of Raymond, N. H., writes to the Rural New Yorker:

It is a well-known fact that a good location and cleanliness are among the most essential points in making good butter. Every dairy should be so located that it may be cool and shady, with a good draft of air circulating through it. A large dairy and well filled ought to be the motto of every farm-house. As soon as the milk is brought in it should be scalded, as we get more cream and better by so doing. Butter comes better, and is not so liable to be soft and sticky. As soon as taken from the churn it should be thoroughly worked, left until next morning and worked again. Next salt in the following way: Take two quarts of good salt, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of saltpeter. Use one ounce of this composition for one pound of butter. It should be stamped and left to cool before putting in jars. Butter prepared in this way should not be used for two or three weeks. You will find that your butter will be very fine, as it will have no brittle or salty look or taste. By following this course your butter will keep the year through, in warm as well as cold weather.

SEEDING CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.—My usual practice has been to seed with timothy the last of August or first of September, and with clover the following spring in March; perhaps February would be preferable in the central part of the State. I have never failed to get a good stand of both clover and timothy in this way. I have sown an old timothy sod in March, when the frost was out about an inch, and gave the ground a thorough harrowing; the clover took well, and the harrowing helped the timothy. Three years ago I sowed eighty acres in corn, with timothy, clover and red-top for pasture; never saw land produce more grass than that does. I sowed the first of July, just after plowing, and let the rains wash it in, and it got well rooted before winter. Brother farmer, corn and grass are the crops to raise, and if you wish to vary your produce a little more, be sure and do it with a little more corn and grass. Be sure and give your crops legs before marketing them; drive and not haul your crops, and I will be bound that you will be satisfied with the result.—[Cor. Prairie Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.—Next to the proper time in the spring there is no season when it is safer to plant evergreens than during the latter part of August and the first half of September. We do not say that it will answer to box them and transport a long distance, exposing them for several days, perhaps, to the air, and some hours, it may be, to the sunshine. But if they are taken from a near plantation; if a cloudy or drizzling day is selected—and at no season should the sun be permitted to shine on evergreen roots—they may be transplanted now with large success. The season's growth is mainly over, the new wood is hardened, and as the soil will remain warm for some time to come, it gives the trees a good chance to establish themselves before winter. If a severe fall drouth should occur, the newly-planted trees should receive a thorough watering—putting on enough to drench all the roots.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—The New England Farmer pronounces the common opinion about this malady being produced by some worm which is generated in the throat as incorrect. It says the cause is colds and sore throats, which the chickens get by wandering in the wet grass. It asks how many chickens' lives anybody ever saved by running feathers down their throats to scoop out the worms. It says the true remedy is administered before the disease makes its appearance, and that is to confine the chickens away from the early morning grass.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.—Strawberry beds should be made this month for next year's bearing, whether they are to be new plantations or old beds worked over. In planting out new sets cut off all the oldest leaves, clip the ends of the longest roots, dip the roots into a paste of muddy water and set them, well spread out, into the ground, press down the earth firmly over the roots, and if the weather is dry, water plentifully after planting. Old beds should be spaded over, cutting out old plants and establishing new ones in their stead.

POTATO SOUP.—Almost every farmer's household is fond of soup for supper. I will write a few "homespun" lines on making a cheap and palatable soup from the potato. I take good, sound potatoes, peel and cut them in pieces small enough to be eaten with a spoon. After having them well rinsed, I boil them in enough water to leave them in a state of soup, adding salt to my taste. When they are cooked, I take about two table-spoonfuls of flour, with half as much lard, and fry it in a pan, stirring it with a spoon until changed to a brown (not black) color. I then stir it in with the potatoes, after which it is ready for the table.

A GOOD CEMENT.—I have found gum shellac, dissolved in alcohol, very excellent for joining broken vessels; it makes them nearly as durable as if they were cemented by heat. I have been using for years a mortar which was broken in this manner. It was broken in pieces, and could not be then replaced. I applied the gum and bound the parts firmly together until the cement was perfectly dry. I then put in use and have continued to use it ever since.—[Scientific American.

AGE OF SHEEP—HOW DETERMINED.—The age of sheep may be known by the front teeth. They are eight in number and appear all of a size. In the second year the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two large ones. In the third year a small tooth on each side. In the fourth year the large teeth are six in number. In the fifth year the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year the whole begin to get worn. In the seventh year the whole fall out or are broken. It is said the teeth of ewes begin to decay at five or six; those of weathers at seven.

A WORN-OUT FARM.—Can be made rich by thorough culture, and by taking care of all the manure made and applying it to the land. Let the land for the fall planting be prepared in the best possible manner. Do not plow too much land; only just such an amount as you can cultivate thoroughly.

COWS.—Use all diligence to prevent the cows from drying, giving good pasturage, extra feed if necessary, and plenty of pure water. Farrow cows to be fattened this fall should be dried off before September, and kept in good flesh, being fed so as to be on the gain all the time.

TO CURE POISON FROM IVY.—Rub the part poisoned with sweet oil. A small portion rubbed on the skin before going among the ivy will prevent taking the poison.

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

OFFICE—

South side Green st., two doors below Customhouse.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

ADOPTED BY THE Press of Louisville.

[illegible]

No puffs or notices of business houses published in editorial columns on any terms or conditions whatever. [illegible] of solid Agate, or eleven words, [illegible] to be considered a square [illegible] to occupy fixed places [illegible] over regular rates. [illegible] charged fifty cents a square for each [illegible] inserted at intervals, to be charged [illegible] twenty cents per line; in Agate [illegible] one dollar per square [illegible] advertisements taken for a longer period than [illegible] except for established business [illegible] with whom we have running accounts, [illegible] paid for in advance. [illegible] and Death notices fifty cents. Charitable [illegible] ten cents per line [illegible] on first insertion of advertisement [illegible] with regular advertisers to be rendered [illegible]

[illegible] undersigned agree to charge from and after [illegible] according to the above uniform scale of prices.

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO., Democrat.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Courier.
PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE, Journal.

LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1866.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

We publish below the time of the arrival and departure of the mails, which will prove of interest to our readers:

[illegible]

For yesterday's noon dispatches see fourth page.

Louisville City Court.

The court assembled at the regular hour yesterday morning, the Hon. E. S. Craig on the bench, when the following business was transacted:

An order was made to have Oscar Burns discharged from the workhouse.

The following drunken cases were disposed of in the manner mentioned: Luke Langdon, fined $5; Pat Bodine, fined $5 and own bond taken in $100 for fifteen days; Geo. Right, fined $3; James Kirklan, fined $15 and held in $100 for thirty days; Patrick Scanlan, fined $15 and held in $100 for thirty days; James Dord, fined $5; Wm. Casey, fined $3; Michael Lynch, fined $3.

Geo. Sharp and M. B. James, setting up a gift lottery; bail each in $1,000 to answer.

H. C. Talbott, obtaining money under false pretenses; continued till next Monday.

Jno. O'Neil and Thos. Dickson, shooting John Myers with intent to kill; discharged on motion of the City Attorney.

Dr. A. R. Jones, obtaining money under false pretenses; examination waived and bond in $600 to answer.

Albert Reed, negro, robbing the money drawer of Adam Stammiman; bail in $200 to answer.

J. Fisher, permitting gambling in his house; discharged.

MOVEMENTS OF RACE STOCK.—The Lexington Observer and Reporter says several of the finest bloods that Mr. Alexander's stables can boast, are already being forwarded—some to the East and some to the West—to be put in training to contend for the purses offered by the various enterprising associations of the country. The celebrated three-year old, Lancaster, with some others, arrived here on Sunday night, and left on Monday morning for the fall meeting at St. Louis. They are under the control of the celebrated trainer Neil Coyle.

On Monday, another batch arrived, and left on yesterday for Fordham, N. Y. Among the number was the peerless Asteroid and far-famed Idlewild, in charge of the veteran turfman Allcock. It is a venture of no little importance on the part of Mr. Alexander to send a horse like Asteroid such a distance, with the intention of running him this season: but we hope he will meet with such success as to repay him amply for the risk.

SAD OCCURRENCE—A MAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Tuesday morning, at about 6 o'clock, an employe of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, named L. G. Cassidy, was crushed to death while coupling passenger cars at the Taylor Depot, Nashville. He had got on the wrong side of the curving track, and the cars, coming so closely together in consequence of the turn in the road, crushed him. He lived about twenty-five minutes after the occurrence, but spoke only once. He was carried to the Atlanta Saloon, near the corner of Broad and Sumner streets, and, in the afternoon, his remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery.

OMITTED.—In our notice yesterday of the great and enthusiastic demonstration to the President and his party on Tuesday, we omitted to mention that our friends, Messrs. Baird Bros., wholesale milliners, corner of Sixth and Main, were equally as enthusiastic as their neighbors in extending an invitation of welcome to the President and party. They had a beautiful banner unfurled to the breeze, with the following words, in bold letters, inscribed upon it: "We are glad to see you, Andy." It was noticed by the multitude, and smiled upon by the hero himself.

CROWDED.—Masonic Temple was crowded from the stage to the doors yesterday afternoon with ladies and children in attendance at the European Panorama matinee, for the benefit of St. Andrew's church and school. The exhibitions will be repeated every night during the week, and a matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon. Master Frankel officiated at the organ yesterday afternoon, and handled it with the skill of an old performer. An exhibition takes place to-night. These exhibitions are to benefit a good cause, and we hope they will be liberally patronized.

DANGEROUS.—It is dangerous for persons to walk in front of the new buildings on Fourth street, near Green, after dark. The pavement is occupied by boulders, and what is left of it is open for the reception of persons who may chance to fall into the cellars.

☞ The statement in our police report that Mr. Mathews was sent back to the workhouse was an error. He was discharged.

☞ The Shelby Sentinel of the 12th inst., growls over the defeat of the Shelby railroad ordinance, and, after sundry flings at the city, aims the following at us:

There is but little profit, now that the ordinance has been defeated, in inquiring how it was done. We learn, however, that one of the city dailies having a Sunday circulation, contributed greatly to the result. It gave place in its columns to a very bitter, unscrupulous and unfair attack upon the ordinance without a word of reflection, on Sunday, the day before the election. This false statement of the issue was, of course, generally read, and there was no opportunity for refutation. It was very shrewdly managed, and we think the people of the county should know something of how it was done. A sly stab is a mean thing.

Considering that the Democrat was about the only paper that said anything in favor of the enterprise, while the matter was pending before the City Council, we regard such comment as impertinent.

You had better arouse your people to the importance of the enterprise, and not sit still, like a knot on a log, expecting Louisville to furnish the funds with which to complete the road.

However, we desire to see the road built, and trust it soon may be. At some future day, perhaps, our people may reconsider (we trust they will), and inaugurate such steps as will insure its completion. Meantime, however, we would suggest that, with the well-known resources of Shelby county and its aggregate wealth, that county and that people could readily secure a railroad connection with our city by initiating the good example of the citizens of Nelson county.

A little more liberality on the part of the people of Shelby would have inspired a corresponding liberality here. In some shape or other, we trust the enterprise may still go forward. It will not do in this age of progress to take "the pouts." Be up and doing, neighbor, and when Shelby has done well her part, we hope Louisville may step forward and secure the success of the road.

Louisville Theater.

The Louisville was crowded last night with a fashionable audience to witness Macbeth, which we never saw better cast or better rendered. Mr. Dillon as Macbeth shows him at the very top of his profession. There is perhaps no character that Shakspeare portrayed more difficult to personate than this, or that requires higher conception. The noble Thane, who is the Mars of his countrymen, and honored most by his King, permits his o'erleaping ambition to wither his laurels, sully his honor and drag him to destruction. Mr. Dillon not only conceives the character correctly, but throughout, makes his audience read and feel his conception, by his voice, manner and gesture. We have seen McCready, Kean, Forrest and one hundred others represent this great creation of Shakspeare, and we say in all candor that none excel Mr. Dillon in the part, and that few, if any of them, equal him. With such plays and such actors the theater becomes the great school that was intended, and the old and young may be entertained and instructed. We hope to see the house crowded nightly while Mr. Dillon remains with us. We must not omit to mention some of those who supported minor parts. Mrs. Canter's Lady Macbeth was nicely conceived and well enacted. We had not expected half so much from her, though we had never seen her in any important part before. The Macduff of Mr. Dond was splendid, though he appeared physically very weak, and, on inquiring, we learned that he had risen from his sick bed, where he had suffered all day, to play the part. Mr. Gossiner's Banquo was very good, and developed more ability in him than his Appius Claudius gave us to expect. All the minor parts were well sustained, and the music of the piece was well rendered. The grand dance of La Zingarella, by Miss Wesner and Miss Sheffield, was splendidly done, and was received rapturously. To-night Mr. Dillon's Belphegor, as originally played by him, and which he played one hundred consecutive nights in New York to overflowing houses, will be presented. Those who would get the best places should secure their seats early, as the house will no doubt be jammed. Misses Wesner and Sheffield will repeat their beautiful double dance, by request.

Trotting Match at Woodlawn.

We announce this morning a trotting match at Woodlawn, on Friday, for the benefit of Mrs. H. W. Farris. The first race, mile heats, best three in five, is for a purse of $300, with three entries. All of these horses can trot under 2:40, and are closely matched. This will be an exciting and well contested race.

The second race—the "fat man's race"—owners to drive to wagon or buggy, will be mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $300. Race to come off at 3 o'clock.

The cars will leave the Frankfort depot at 2:10 o'clock, P. M. The day's sport will be exciting, and we shall expect to see a rousing attendance.

The tender of this compliment to Mrs. Farris, a most excellent lady, is most worthily bestowed. Her friends intend that this shall be a rousing benefit, and we believe the day's sport is such as will induce a large attendance.

☞ We had the pleasure yesterday afternoon of a call from J. Allen Murray, Esq., Secretary of the Breckinridge Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Mr. M. is in the enjoyment of superb health and promises an entertainment in his "pennyroyal" county that will even surpass the Blue-grass. Our friend Murray is an old typo, and of course a thorough gentleman.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Pat. Gagen failed to see the President while in our city, and tried to console himself yesterday by awilling "bust-head," and became very drunk and disorderly, and was lodged in the First-street stationhouse by officer Donahue.

☞ W. D. Gallagher, Esq., United States Depository, gives notice that on Saturday, the 15th inst., no checks will be paid at the Depositary. On this day we suppose he will hand over to Col. R. R. Bolling the books, papers and moneys of the office.

SNOW-BALLING IN AUGUST.—On the last day of August Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire, telegraphed to the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, from Mount Washington, one of the White Mountains: "Snow is falling fast, and the visitors are engaged in snow balling."

☞ The Republicans made a platform at Baltimore, in 1864, nominated and elected Andy Johnson on it. They gained the election on that platform. Now they denounce their President, Johnson, as a traitor for living up to that platform.

☞ Atlanta is in a state of excitement owing to the cholera brought there by a detachment of United States troops from this city.

☞ Our readers are respectfully referred to the new advertisements under their classified headings in this morning's paper.

☞ The Booneville (Ind.) Enquirer says a number of cases of milk sickness, occurring in that town, have been reported.

☞ The members of the Walnut-street Baptist church enjoyed themselves last evening at their regular monthly reunion.

☞ Prof. Ernest Zoeller resumes his music class in New Albany, September 17th.

☞ Large quantities of buckwheat have been sown in all parts of Indiana. The crop looks well.

☞ Several turnpike bridges in Wayne county were swept away by high water the first of the present week.

☞ The apple crop in the northern counties of Indiana is said to be exceedingly fair.

☞ The sorghum crop is looking exceedingly well in Indiana, and it is expected that there will be large yield.

☞ Messrs. Store & Ayers have just put in operation a new paper mill at Brookville, Indiana.

☞ A workman in a stave factory had the fingers of his hand cut off last Friday at Crawfordsville, Ind.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Craig, of the City Court, Overrides the Decision of the Court of Appeals.

Gold not the Basis of a Charge of Larceny.

The statutes of the State of Kentucky provide that a person who steals four dollars or over is guilty of a felony, and shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years. Some time since a man by the name of Brown was tried for stealing a five dollar bill. At the time, the counsel for the accused asked the judge to instruct the jury that the amount stolen must be equal to four dollars or over in gold, which motion was overruled, and the accused convicted for one year. The case was appealed, and the judgment of the court set aside, the Court of Appeals deciding that to constitute grand larceny the amount stolen must equal in value four dollars in gold, as specie is the basis of all trade, and this has since been regarded as the law of the State.

In the City Court, yesterday morning, a negro boy, by the name of Reid, was before the Court, charged with stealing $5 50 in script. The proof as to the larceny was conclusive, but the point was broached as to whether the defense was that of petit or grand larceny. According to the decision of the Court of Appeals it plainly reduced the offense to that of the lesser grade, as $1 in gold amounted to $5 74. Judge Craig was of the opinion that the decision of the Court of Appeals was wrong. He looked upon the statute of grand larceny as applying to any one who stole $4 or upwards, be that in gold, greenbacks or anything else. He thought that the value of the goods must be governed by the currency. The negro alluded to above was held in $200, to answer the charge of felony. The question as to the constitutionality of the decision of the Court of Appeals will be decided. The matter is an important one, and we hope that it will be permanently decided at an early day.

School Matters—Meeting of the School Board.

The School Board met at the usual hour last evening, there being a full attendance.

Robt. Skene was sworn in as a member from the Eleventh ward, in place of Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Miller, in the absence of the chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the school fund was not sufficient to establish a school at Germantown for the ninth and tenth grades.

Messrs. Dr. Gilpin, Hebel, Moser and Elliott spoke in favor of the establishing of a school at Germantown, and against a motion to reconsider the vote by which a resolution to that effect was passed.

Mr. Vaughan was in favor of reconsideration, and thought the school unnecessary.

The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 16 to 5.

The committee on music reported in favor of Professors Whipple and Price being employed as musical teachers in the schools.

The question was asked as to whether Mr. Charles Hebel had been examined by the committee.

There was some debate between the committee and school board, which was kept up for some time.

A number of recommendations in favor of Mr. Hebel were read.

Dr. Gilpin moved that the action upon the report of the musical committee, nominating certain gentlemen as teachers, be suspended. Carried.

The board then went into an election for two musical teachers for the ensuing year. The following was the result:

Prof. Whipple	14
Dr. Price	11
Chas. Hebel	8

A resolution passed to allow the principal teacher of the Germantown school (to be established) $700 per annum, the janitor $8 per month and $12 per month for the renting of the building.

The board adjourned until the first Monday in October.

To Our Merchants and Business Men.

We were honored with a call yesterday from Mrs. M. A. Meeken. Mrs. M. was a resident of Atlanta and in affluent circumstances when General Sherman banished the citizens from that place. By the vicissitudes of war she has been reduced to poverty, but, with a spirit that scorns dependence, she has set to work to earn an honest livelihood. She will call upon our merchants to solicit advertisements for the Nashville Gazette, Selma Times, New York News and other leading papers of the country. She is also engaged in writing a historical romance, founded on the events of the late war, entitled "Kernwood, or After Many Days." This work is now in the hands of the Methodist publishing house at Nashville, and will shortly be issued. It is evident from the conversation of Mrs. M. that she is a lady of talent, culture and refinement, and we feel confident that "Kernwood" will gain a wide-spread popularity. This work is gotten up by subscription. In addition to these efforts to gain an honorable subsistence Mrs. M. is engaged in a labor of love, that of soliciting subscriptions to purchase a portion of the battlefield of Shiloh in which to decently inter the remains of the Confederate soldiers who fell on that famous field. Mrs. W. comes to us with testimonials from the highest sources, and we take pleasure in recommending her to our citizens, who, we feel assured, will assist her with that liberality for which they are proverbial.

The Grand Reception of the President.

Our notice yesterday of the reception of Andrew Johnson, the President of this mighty Republic, was, owing to the hasty manner in which it was gotten up, imperfect, and we regret that we cannot at this time notice all of the prominent features of the procession, but we cannot refrain from alluding to the wagon of H. T. Monsch & Co., oyster-dealers, on Third street, which was most beautifully decorated, and which elicited the admiration of all along the line of march. The wagon was most beautifully decorated with the national colors, &c., and bore the following mottoes: "One Union and one Andy Johnson; 36 States and no Bureau"—"Congress in a Horn"—"The Veto all Right"—"Andy Johnson, the Reconstructor." Great credit is due Mr. Monsch for the manner of this display. One of the most beautifully decorated houses on Main street was that of the wholesale saddlery store of W. H. Stokes & Co., between Fifth and Sixth. To describe the beautiful and tasteful decorations here would occupy more time and space (were we able) to record than we have. The entire display was made by B. F. Chase, Esq., one of the members of the firm.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A man named M. Max was arrested on a warrant for assault and battery yesterday by Deputy Marshal Meglemery, and placed in the First-street stationhouse. The assault, it is alleged, was committed some two weeks ago upon the person of Mrs. Geismer, Max's sister-in-law. The parties all live in the same house, and since Max's marriage into the family, an event that occurred some three weeks since, the parties have been continually quarreling. During one of these quarrels, some two weeks ago, Max chased Mrs. Geismer, who was in a delicate situation, up stairs with a stick. On Tuesday last Mrs. Geismer gave birth to a child prematurely, occasioned, it is alleged, by the rough treatment of Max. On the other hand it is said that the premature birth was the result of her own imprudent acts. The case will undergo an investigation before the Police Court this morning, and the facts in the case elicited.

RETURNED.—One of the prisoners who escaped from the jail at Charlestown, Ind., returned to the place of his confinement and surrendered himself.

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

A Motion Regulating the Confinement of Prisoners in the Workhouse—The Matter Still under Advisement.

The new statute governing the action of the Judge of the City Court provides that when a prisoner is presented for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, when the proof is sufficient, he shall be fined, and required to give bail, and, in default of that, shall be committed to the workhouse. It has been decided by the former Judges of the court that the bond shall first be canceled before any credit can be made upon the fine. On the 17th of last month Martin Birmingham, in default of paying a fine of $15 and giving bail in $1,000 for one year, was committed to the workhouse. He was yesterday brought in and the required bond given, or at least the bond as ordered.

Upon the bond being given the question arose as to whether the accused could still be held in custody for the payment of the fine, or whether the fine was canceled or not. Mr. Elliott, the defender of the city, took the part of the accused, and argued that the first matter to be settled was the fine. The court now has the case under advisement and will decide it in a few days.

MASONIC TEMPLE—ATLANTIC, EUROPEAN AND ECLECTIC PANORAMA.—Another great concourse of people witnessed the panorama last evening. The eloquent manner in which the different scenes were explained elicited the admiration of every one present. We would encourage all to witness this unrivaled exhibition. Let none hesitate, but go and spend a few pleasant hours. We have seldom seen such an array of sprightly, joyous countenances as were present at the matinee yesterday afternoon. The large hall of the Masonic Temple was literaly jammed. We are glad to see the interest taken by parents in this beautiful painting. May it always continue so.

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., will hold its annual communication in Baltimore, Maryland, during the present month, beginning on Monday, 17th inst. Business of more than ordinary consequence will be transacted at the coming session. The grand body will be of a character to reflect the highest credit on the constituency in every part of the country. We hazard little in presuming that, in respect to intellectual capacity and moral influence, it will be sure to compare favorably with any legislative or other deliberative assembly in the land. The R. W. Grand Representatives from Kentucky are

P. G. M. M. J. Durham, Danville.
P. G. M. M. S. Dowden, Lexington.
P. G. M. John F. Fisk, Covington.
P. G. M. A. H. Ransom, Covington.

COMMITTED.—In the Democrat of yesterday we made mention of the arrest, on a bench warrant, of Dr. A. R. Jones, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. The accused had an examination before the City Court yesterday, and was, in default of $600 bail, committed to jail.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—The following persons were incarcerated in the Clay-street stationhouse last night, upon the above charge: Henry Schafter and Henry Simons, by officer Donahue; Lewis Shaw, m. c., by officer Ryan; Paul Kelcher and T. J. Gilkerson, by officers Foreman and Stallings.

HOMELESS.—Nancy Bush, a little white girl, aged 13, was taken out of a negro den of infamy up town last night by officers Foreman and Stallings and placed in the Clay street station house. She has neither home nor friends, and should be sent to the house of refuge.

FATAL AFFRAY AT CAVE CITY.—We are informed that on Tuesday two negroes employed at the Cave City Hotel became engaged in a difficulty, in which one stabbed the other, killing him immediately. We did not learn the names of the parties.

STEALING PANTS.—G. A. Pratt was placed in the First-street stationhouse yesterday, by officers Shindler and Cochrane charged with stealing a pair of pants worth over four dollars from A. R. Rnley.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received Peterson's and Ballou's magazines for October, both charming numbers, from Messrs. Bradley & Gilbert. All of the latest publications are to be found upon the counters of those enterprising news dealers.

☞ We understand that the indefatigable secretary of the Breckinridge county fair has succeeded in procuring the services of the Western Star Band for the week's exhibition, commencing October 2d.

☞ The Irish citizens of Nashville had an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday night, indorsing the policy of President Johnson.

☞ Edward Tinker, charged with stealing a gun, was yesterday committed to jail by officer Wm. White.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT

The Soldiers and Sailors Indorse the President.

COMMITTEE FOR THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Resolutions, &c.

Pursuant to announcement, a convention of sailors and soldiers favorable to the President's policy met at the courthouse last night. Colonel W. P. Boone presided, and Captain I. B. Webster acted as Secretary.

Colonel J. Rowan Boone offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, soldiers and sailors of Louisville, here assembled in Convention, express our sentiments concerning the political issues now before the people, in which are involved the existence of the Union, and the tranquility and welfare of our country, do hereby resolve as follows, viz:

1. That we still cherish the same devotion to the Union and the Constitution of the United States that animated us during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and we do hereby reaffirm that "*the Union must and shall be preserved.*"

2. That in our capacities as soldiers and sailors having been, in common with our comrades of the army and navy at large, the instruments by which, with the favor of God, the efforts made to sever the Union by force of arms were rendered futile, we now feel that we are not arrogating to ourselves any undue importance when we demand, as the fruits of our labor and peril, and in the name of our fallen comrades, that the Union of the *Thirty-six States*, which compose our great government, shall be recognized as existing intact, and that each State shall be permitted to receive the benefits of the Union and exercise its rights and privileges as a member thereof.

3. The preservation of the Union, the Constitution and the laws made pursuant thereof was the sole object of the late war, and that we look with indignation upon the attempts made to suspend the Union for the purpose of exacting issues only intended to strengthen a sectional party whose principle, seem to be that of *rule or ruin.*

5. That the Cleveland National Convention of Union soldiers and sailors, having been called to indorse President Johnson's Constitutional restoration policy and the Philadelphia National Convention of the 14th of August last, does, therefore, also secure our full approbation, and this meeting will accordingly appoint delegates to represent this city at said convention, the delegates named to have the power, if its use becomes necessary, to select other delegates.

6. That in Andrew Johnson we recognize a patriotic President in whom we can safely confide the Union and Constitution; and that for his noble efforts to restore the former and sustain the latter, we extend to him the earnest whole-soul thanks and sympathies of representatives of the army and navy whose services were freely given to the sustenance of the Union during the fiery ordeal through which it has recently passed in triumph, and we as cheerfully renew to it and the Constitution our pledge of fealty now, and will uphold him in his constitutional efforts for their preservation.

7. That we feel gratified that our city was yesterday honored by a visit from his Excellency President Johnson, Secretary of State Wm. H. Seward, and other distinguished statesmen and officers who accompanied the President, and are proud of the spirited enthusiasm which characterized our citizens in their efforts to do honor to the eminent patriots.

8. That the city papers be requested to publish a copy of these resolutions, with a list of the designated delegates.

Captain J. T. Gathright offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we truly indorse the action of our distinguished fellow-citizen and soldier, General Lovell H. Rousseau, in the late Congress and upon the steps of the national capitol in chastising Mr. Grinnell for his infamous conduct toward both the General himself and the people he represented.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend the Cleveland convention:

Major Gen. Rousseau,	Gen. W. P. Whittaker,
Gen. W. T. Ward,	Gen. J. C. Gill,
Col. John Trainer,	Gen. W. E. Woodruff,
Sergt. Wm. Sanders,	Sergt. Catto,
Col. B. H. Bristow,	Col. W. P. Boone,
Maj. Wm. R. Kinney,	Maj. G. W. Park,
Capt. I. B. Webster,	Capt. G. M. Sneb,
Maj. B. M. Wright,	Capt. W. C. McDowell,
Cap. J. E. Loyal,	Capt. Wm. Twiddle,
Surgeon H. Anderson,	Lieut. Thomas Wallace,
Col. Mark Mundy,	Col. Lilly Hering,
Capt. John Morton,	Gen. J. T. Boyle,
Capt. Henry Dent,	Capt. L. Buney Ewing,
Capt. Lucas,	Capt. Preuss,
Lieut. Carles Harris,	Col. Charles Denembik,
Captain Will. Henry,	Col. John H. Ward,
Lieut. Henry Monahan,	Capt. Frank Hughes,
Capt. Will. Benson,	Lieut. Jas. Muller,
Capt. Asap Speed,	Capt. Geo. Speed,
Capt. Wm. Roland,	Capt. Walter Ross,
Capt. I. B. Webster,	Sergt. John Mullen,
Sergt. Sam'l Munley,	Capt. W. C. Irain,
Private Dick Welch,	Sergt. Philip Hinkle
Private John Brown,	Sergt. Joseph Hensing,
Private B Johnston, L. L	Sergt. Geo. Matrin,
Private B. McDonnel,	Sergt. John Nagh,
Sergt. S. H. Clark,	Sergt. Ernie Weill,
Col. John Gathright,	Col. A. Y. Dillard,
Lieut. Daniel,	Capt. Spaulding,
Lieut. John Hege,	Maj. Gen. Speed,
Will O'Brian, navy,	Maj. Wm. McDowell,
Cap. Thos. B. Randolph,	Capt. James White,
Lieut. Henry Hooker,	Capt. Dick Lee,
Sergeant Morgan,	Capt. W. Oldham,
Capt. Paul Bysely,	Lieut. Thos. Baldwin,
Sergeant Jas. Lawler,	Private John O'Connell,
Sergeant J. C. Martin,	Private Jacob Spangler,
Col. Wake Holeman,	Col. J. R. Boone,
Col. A. Y. Johnston,	Capt. H. O. Nix,
Maj. Wm. Mangan,	

Capt. G. W. Womack, Chairman.

All soldiers and sailors who desire to attend the Convention are re requested to register at Col. G. C. Wharton's office by 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Governor Bramlette and suite will arrive on Friday morning, and it is desirable that the delegation from Kentucky be as large and united as possible.

Gen. Grant in Cincinnati.

Attempt of Sands, Eggleston, Dickson and Other Radical Jacobins, to Hunt Him Down.

The "Rads" in Blue and Band Call to Serenade Him.

The Jacobins Pursue Him to the Theater

General Grant Rebukes Them.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer of Yesterday.]

Yesterday morning a special dispatch was sent to a cotemporary in this city, announcing that General Grant, Major General Rawlings and General Stoneman were on board the train from Indianapolis routing to Cincinnati. Ex-Marshal Sands and other Jacobins hearing the news, held a caucus and resolved, if possible, to take the General under their wings, and commit him to the policy of the Radical party. They conceived the opportunity an excellent one, and cared nothing for the accidental visit of the General in leaving the Presidential party at Indianapolis, and coming to Cincinnati a few hours in advance of them, that he might fulfill the duty of a devoted and affectionate son, and spend this brief time with his aged parents and relatives in Covington.

Their efforts to procure troops to go to the depot and escort the General and suite from the depot to the Burnet House failed. The train arrived, and the General and company procured a private conveyance and were driven to the Burnet, and entered that hotel unobserved, the General carrying his carpetsack from the carriage to his rooms. In ten minutes after, the General, accompanied by Major General Rawlings, returned to the carriage and were driven over the river to Covington, where they dined and spent the afternoon "at home." At six o'clock the General and Chief of Staff returned to the Burnet and took tea. After tea General Grant, in company with a friend, left his rooms by a back way, and went to Wood's Theater, where they occupied Mr. Allen's private box, to witness Miss Thompson's performance of East Lynne.

While the General was thus enjoying himself at the theater, the crowd was increasing at the Burnet House, inside and out, notwithstanding a heavy rain was falling. Congressman Eggleston, Ex-Marshal Sands, Judge Dickson, Fred. Hassaurek, Councilman Wulff, and other Radicals were in the hall and went so far as to force themselves into his private rooms. They were informed by General Rawlings that General Grant was not in—but still they lingered around, until half-past nine o'clock, when the "Boys in Blue," with blue capes and caps, and each carrying a torch or transparency, under command of L. F. Baker, who wore a white cape and a red lantern in the top of his cap, and flourished a baton of considerable proportions, made their appearance.

They claimed to be from the Fifteenth ward, and headed by a brass band, marched along Fourth to Vine, down Vine to Third, and wheeled into a dress-parade position in front of the Burnet. Besides these there were present many hundreds of citizens. The band played tune after tune, the crowd called loudly for Grant, and gave three groans for the President, but the General did not appear. The people became impatient, and screamed vociferously for Grant. Finally, to give notice that General Grant was not there, and dispose of the "sell" as cheaply as possible, it was arranged that Col. Henry L. Burnet should present Major General Rawlings to the crowd. A passage-way was made, and General Rawlings stood on the front balcony. Colonel Burnet said:

"My fellow citizens—General Grant left the house about seven o'clock, and will not return until a late hour. He did not know of this demonstration or he would have been present to receive you. I have the honor, gentlemen, to present to you in his stead, his right arm, Maj. Gen. Rawlings, Chief of Staff."

Loud cheers were given, after which Gen. Rawlings said:

"Gentlemen—I can only make the same speech to you that Gen. Grant does," and Gen. Rawlings bowed and withdrew amid much laughter and cries of "Sold, sold, sold."

The leaders, Eggleston & Company, smarted handsomely under their failure, but, after leaving the Burnet House, were informed that General Grant was at Wood's Theater. Their impudence and effrontery were not exhausted, and not willing to take a hint, wanted to be kicked before receiving full satisfaction. The "boys in blue" paraded to the theater, Eggleston and others ascended the stairs, and Mr. Allen, the manager, was requested to go and inform General Grant that there was a crowd of citizens on the outside who desired to see him. Mr. Allen, always courteous, went into the private box, and conveyed the intelligence to General Grant, who replied: "I cannot and will not see them. Please tell their commander to come to me."

Mr. Allen communicated with commander T. F. Baker, who, with pompous show and knightly tread, marched into the theater, and with others, including our reporter, entered Gen. Grant's private box. Without giving Captain Baker a moment to say a single word, Gen. Grant approached him and said in a firm tone:

"SIR: I AM NO POLITICIAN. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS MY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. I CONSIDER THIS DEMONSTRATION IN OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—ANDREW JOHNSON. IF YOU HAVE ANY REGARD FOR ME YOU WILL TAKE YOUR MEN AWAY. I AM GREATLY ANNOYED AT THIS DEMONSTRATION. I CAME HERE TO ENJOY THIS THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE. I WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU ALL TO-MORROW WHEN THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES."

This was a terrible punishment, and Captain Baker withdrew, smarting severely under the lash. Messrs. Eggleston & Co. were crest-fallen and completely annihilated, and the entire company retired to their homes terribly mortified at the rebuke they richly deserved and merited from the General of the United States armies.

At the close of the performance General Grant took the arm of his friend and walked down to the Burnet House. On their way about one hundred indecent, vulgar Radicals followed close at his heels, cheering and screaming as if not yet satisfied with the severe blow the General had dealt their friends. It was certainly a rich scene, and it will be a long time before the event will be forgotten in Cincinnati.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.—The convention of soldiers and sailors, who indorse the President's policy, will begin at Cleveland on Monday next. Among other letters that have been written, indorsing the purposes of the convention, is one from Capt. John L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor in her famous contest with the rebel ram Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, in 1862. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, of New York, has been invited to fill the post of chaplain to the convention, but has declined on account of other engagements. He writes, however, that he is in favor of the objects of the convention, and that he "cannot refuse, therefore, to approve and indorse the meeting which is proposed, or the platform on which it avows itself to stand."

[Philadelphia Ledger.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Stephens & Campbell, real estate agents, sold on Saturday, to Isaac W. Scott, the Methodist Church building, corner of Market and Church streets, for $5,390 cash.—[Lexington Observer and Rep.

Dr. Jones—An Awkward Situation.

The Nashville Banner, of yesterday, publishes the following:

AWKWARD SITUATION.—We publish, on our first page, an account, from the Louisville Democrat of yesterday, of a mishap which has befallen Dr. A. R. Jones, recently of this city.

The doctor's sign has been familiar to pedestrians on Deaderick street for years, and still hangs over the sidewalk of our aristocratic thoroughfare.

His office was principally visited by those whose ailments were of such a nature as to make privacy desirable—fast young fellows, whose little indiscretions were carefully concealed from legitimate members of the medical profession.

It is a matter of doubt whether Dr. J. ever received a diploma from any faculty, although his experience as a clerk or prescriptionist in one of our well known drug stores, perhaps, gave him some insight into the mystery of compounding those popular specifics from which he derived such profit during the war.

He had been in the city some twelve years previous to leaving us about a month since—coming originally from the neighborhood of Sparta. For the sake of his friends here, we trust that the affair in Louisville will not hold out as badly as at first reported.

Certainly, in the course of our inquiries, we have heard alleged against him no charges of a dishonest or criminal nature during his residence in Nashville.

☞ The Cincinnati Enquirer sums up one day's report of the suicidal mania, in New York city on Monday, as follows:

Harry Clark, photographer on Broadway, poisoned himself on account of his jealousy of a courtesan. Bernard Conroy, tailor, blow out his brains in a fit of delirium tremens. Pereise, an Italian, leaped out of a second story window. Mary Smith jumped into East river. Several other attempts were made the same day. Love and liquor were the causes.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

UP TO 11 O'CLOCK P. M.

Louisville Hotel.

[illegible]

Willard Hotel.

[illegible]

Spurrier House.

[illegible]

National Hotel.

[illegible]

United States Hotel.

[illegible]

LOCAL NOTICES.

If the Ladies

Will adopt Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporter, they will surely experience health and comfort. This arrangement removes the weight of the skirts from the waist to the shoulders. Itis sold everywhere.

THE ST. GEORGE.—This is the name of a new, and one of the most magnificent saloons in the city, which was opened on Tuesday, by Geo. Stokes and Wm. Cawein, both of whom are well known to the public as caterers to their wishes. The saloon, which is situated on the corner of Eighth and Main, is one of the finest that we have ever seen. The opening there Tuesday was a grand affair, and fully established the reputation of the house, which is destined to become one of the first in the city.

CHOLERA.—Dr. Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Cholera Cases contain a full description of the disease and the preventive and curative treatment in full, so that every family and traveler may have the medicines on hand and be ready to apply them at a moment's warning. Thus used and treated, cholera is comparatively mild and easily subdued. Price $3 00 or $5 00.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 Broadway, N. Y. se13 eod2

HATS AND CAPS.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Prather & Smith, which will be found in another column. They have received a large stock of the latest fashionable hats and caps, and have now one of the most extensive stocks of hats, caps, &c., to be found in the city. Messrs. P. & S. are clever gentlemen, and deserve a liberal share of the public patronage. Give them a call at No. 160 Main street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Galen's Head Dispensary has been removed from 74 Green to 176 Jefferson, between Fifth and Center, near the Willard Hotel. se13 d1w

DROWN, DOUGLASS & CO.—The advertisement of this justly popular carpet and furnishing house, at Cincinnati, will be found in another column. We paid it a visit a few days ago and must say it is one of the largest houses, has one of the best and most assorted stocks of carpets, cloths, curtains, rugs, &c., to be found in any house west of the Allegheny mountains. In fact, their stock is complete in all its various grades and departments. Their steamboat and parlor carpets are the finest we have ever seen, and are sold at reasonable rates. The gentlemen composing the firm are clever and polite, and our Louisville friends will always meet with a cordial welcome from our old friend, Capt. Drown, or his enterprising partners. When you go to Cincinnati pay the store of Drown, Douglass & Co. a visit, and you'll be pleased.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Our old friend Deppen, on Main street above Fourth, has an advertisement in the local column this morning. He has one of the finest stocks of fashionable goods for gentlemen's clothing to be found in the West or South. He makes the best and most fashionable clothing in the city. Mr. D. is a clever gentleman and we bespeak for him a liberal share of patronage.

INTERESTING TO CONSUMERS OF BELTING.—Rubber belting made on heavy cotton duck, and leather belting made from best oak tanned stock, warranted as good in every respect as any in the country, and at as low a price, can be had at the old established stand of H. W. Wilkes, No. 131 Main street, near Fourth.

N. B.—He wants it understood that he will duplicate the offers of any establishment in the West—wholesale or retail. sep13 dtf.

LOCAL NOTICES.

No 120 MAIN STREET.

Henry Deppen, merchant tailor, is now opening his new stock of seasonable cloths, cassimeres, coatings, vestings, &c., all of latest importations, and selected with great care, embracing the latest novelties. Remember the place, No. 120 Main street, one door above the National Hotel. se13 dtf

Concordia Hall, Late Odd-Fellows' Hall.

This splendid hall is now open to the public for balls, parties, exhibitions, etc. It has just been fitted up in splendid style with a fine, large stage and complete set of scenery. For further particulars inquire of M. Kramer, 91 Market street, one door below Floyd, or to M. & H. Nathan, Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. se13 tf

☞ Mrs. A. E. Porter has opened her new fall styles of Paris Millinery Goods. se13 d2

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS.

W. H. Walker & Co. are engaged in putting up a tonic bitters from a recipe of one of the most eminent physicians of this country, which he used with the most perfect success for a great many years in a very large practice. The weak and debilitated are recommended to try it.

☞ We call especial attention to the sale of Messrs. S. P. Whaley & Co., this morning, at their auction rooms. They sell two top buggies, two horses, harness, &c., &c. Also, a lot of furniture and carpets. The horses and buggies will be sold at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

☞ The excitement is increasing at Mrs. Porter's. The Queen Emma leads the day. se13 d2t

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW HOWE MACHINE.

It is more thoroughly practical in every respect. The stitch is more uniform and the seam is tighter. The *feed* is most positive. The machine is more simple, with the greatest strength of parts; no complication whatever. The new shuttle is the best. Any pattern can be braided; any width of hem can be turned; any size flat-fell can be formed; any size cord can be used; coarse flax thread can be used without oil; also skein or spool silk, or any kind of cotton.

It makes the lock stitch far more even on both sides, with any kind of thread, than any machine we ever sold can do it. It uses a smaller needle for cloth or leather. This is our experience of fifteen years.

T. JOHNSON, Agent,
74 Fourth street, opposite National Hotel.

P. S. Our newly invented improvements are applied, etc. se11 dd

☞ Testimonials have been discarded by the proprietor of PECTORAL BALM, preferring to refer to undoubted witnesses. Thousands are in every community willing, aye, anxious to add their testimony to the efficacy of this preparation, which has proved so successful in the treatment of Bronchial Complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

LA ROSE AND BEAUJOLAIS.—These are some of the finest brands of red wines for medicinal purposes in the market. They are astringent wines, yet the choicest of imported French wines. A trial is the best evidence of their superiority and purity. They can be obtained of the principal wine dealers. au15 d6&eod tf

DIET.—The dietetic part of medicine is no inconsiderate branch, and deserves a much greater share of regard than it commonly meets with. A great variety of diseases might be removed by the observance of a proper diet and regimen without the assistance of medicine, were it not for the impatience of the sufferers. On all occasions, it may come in as a "proper assistant to the cure," and we would particularly caution the afflicted that in taking Roback's Blood Pills and Blood Purifier they must not expect cures performed without due observance of the diet. With the Roback's Stomach Bitters it is different, for they give tone to the stomach and increase the appetite by assisting digestion. au11 eod2m

DR. BICKNELL'S DYSENTERY SIRUP. The great remedy for *cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, &c.* Purely vegetable, without opiate, and *warranted superior* to any other article in market, or no pay. Will you try it on these conditions? Wilson & Peter, agents, 416 Main street, Louisville, Ky. au22 d1m

Caution.—Whereas, it is supposed by many persons that the old *Louisville Commercial College, "Boyd's,"* has changed its location; be it known by all whom it may concern that the same may be found at the old and original stand, *northeast corner of Jefferson and Third streets*, with *J. J. Boyd*, Principal. se9 w1 dtf

☞ Fresh Aerated, Boston, Milk, Farina, Eng. Crackuell and other fine crackers at the family grocery of

A. FONDA, 101 Fourth st., east side. se9 6t

REAL ESTATE.—We call especial attention to the sale of two valuable houses and lots on Seventh street, between Grayson and Walnut and Walnut and Chestnut, by Messrs. S. P. Whaley & Co., on Thursday afternoon, September the 13th, 1866, at 3 o'clock. Sale is positive to close up an estate. se8d4

"Muscat Perle."

In introducing the celebrated brand of Muscat Perle to the favorable notice of the elite of Louisville, we deem it necessary to state that it is made of the choicest brand of the Muscat grapes, called la Perle, and this wine produces exactly the sensation created by savoring this most delicious and perfumed of all grapes, which alone is a proof of its purity, and of superiority over all other imported and native wines.

Muscat Perle, though possessing such an exquisite fruitiness, is so generous by its nature, that, though containing no additional brandy or alchohol, it will preserve its bouquet for any length of time after it is opened, utterly different from those wines that deteriorate and become utterly worthless when exposed to the atmosphere. The most refined will hail with pleasure a pure wine, in all the sense of the word, a wine that will feel grateful to the most delicate, as it produces no acidity on the stomach; but, on the contrary, acts as the most soothing of cordials. Connoisseurs who have tried this wine par excellence, are most enthusiastic in its praizes, and declare that they never tasted any real wine before, and never will use any other. "It is especially adapted for ladies."

Muscat Perle is put up in very handsome style, and, though of surpassing excellency, retails at the very moderate price of $2 per bottle, large sizes, and is sold by all leading druggists and dealers.

ED. WILDER & Co., Agents,
se5 tf Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. ie3 d3m

☞ The Franklin Bank of Kentucky sells exchange on Montreal, London and Paris. de7dtf

☞ Great bargains in buildings and second-hand lumber at Oakland. dtf

DIED.

PEARSON—On the 11th inst., Washington Anderson, son of Thomas and Sophia Pearson, aged four months and eight days.

GERHARDSTEIN—At Bowlinggreen, Sept. 9th, at 9 o'clock P. M., after a short illness of 28 hours, Louisa, consort of A. Gerhardstein.

PARKER—September 9th, Willie, third and youngest son of Samuel M. and Mary A. Parker, aged 13 months, 3 weeks and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Sam'l Parker, Esq., Cedar Grove, Portland avenue, Thursday morning, Sept. 13th, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. se12 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, etc., relieved at once by the use of MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT of BENNE PLANT.

A RICH GROWTH OF HAIR PRODUCED. The natural color restored (not dyed) and disease of the scalp, falling off, &c., effectually cured by using MAGUIRE'S HAIR COLORING RESTORATIVE BALM. Price $1 per bottle. Prepared and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, Druggists, s. w. corner of Olive and Second streets. Sold by

RAYMOND & CO.,
74 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.,
And by all Druggists. au19 eod3dp

PALMER'S Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion

Is a medicine for the skin. It is the sovereign balm for the smallest pimple on the face as well as the most distressing cutaneous disease that can afflict any part of the person. All irritating or

Itching Contagious Diseases

Are cured by it without fail. Those firey eruptions of the face, that are such a source of mortification to the victims and of distress even to the beholder, are cured by a few applications. For instance, read the following from Chas. E. Noble, Esq. General Agent for the Michigan Central R. R., No. 173 Broadway, N. Y., to a friend in this city, under date of July 21st, 1865:

"Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion cures a difficulty that in my case has baffled the skill of the best physicians I could find, of different schools, for nearly three years, and now I am looking quite like any other man."

If your skin is not entirely free from every kind of disease of the skin, you should not fail to, at once, procure a bottle of this great medicine, as, indeed, it ought to be in every family.

Prepared only by

SOLON PALMER, Agent,
36 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by [illegible]

Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men, just published by the Howard Association, and sent in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. au15 d&w3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EVERYBODY TAKES IT.

Brady's FAMILY BITTERS.

We are determined to meet the wants of all at these dangerous times. We do not claim to cure Cholera; but for

Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Flux, Dysentery and Dyspepsia,

We do warrant a Positive Cure.

Do not be without these Bitters in case of an attack.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers generally

D. C. BRADY & CO.,
65 West Main st., bet. Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

BRADY'S AGUE TONIC, FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.

POSITIVE CURE. Manufactured by
au21 TuThtf D. C. BRADY & CO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE daily receiving a LARGE STOCK OF

Hats and Caps,

All of which we will sell at CLOSE PRICES for CASH or SHORT TIME to No. 1 Merchants.

PRATHER & SMITH,
160 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

se13 tf

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

FINE CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Corner Sixth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

Manufactory 317 Broad st., Newark, N. J. se11

WM. W. MORRIS & CO.

132 Main street,

THIRD HOUSE BELOW FOURTH.

Notions, FURNISHING GOODS, STATIONERY, At Wholesale.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to Fourth street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern states with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860—X." and then got all the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"... lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

"CHAS. FOSTER,
"420 Broad street, Philadelphia."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy; eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is *not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 00. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists. ap13 deod&wtf

WHY NOT USE THE BEST?

Over twenty years' increasing demand has established the fact that MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble. No crock or stain. Does not rub off or make the hair appear dusty and dead, but imparts to it new life and lustre. Produces a beautiful black or brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 75 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N. Y.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents. ja15 eodly

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

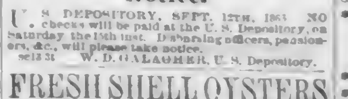
☞ For other New Advertisements see classified headings elsewhere.

Notice.

U. S. DEPOSITORY, SEPT. 12TH, 1866. NO checks will be paid at the U. S. Depository, on Saturday the 15th inst. Disbursing officers, pensioners, &c., will please take notice.

se13 3t W. D. GALLAGHER, U. S. Depository.

FRESH SHELL OYSTERS



Soft Shell Crabs, YOUNG QUAIL, AT St. George Restaurant,

Main Street, corner Eighth.

STOKE & CAWEIN,
se13 tf PROPRIETORS.

Walker's TONIC BITTERS,

A RELIABLE, HEALTHY TONIC, INDORSED by the prominent physicians of the country. WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA, Sick and Nervous Headache, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. IS GOOD FOR convalescents who are weak from BILIOUS FEVER, CHILLS AND FEVER, TYPHOID FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, &c. Is one of the best Tonics for CONSUMPTIVES or persons debilitated by chronic coughs, as Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c. It is a PREVENTIVE against DISEASE: there is the HEALTHY use it to keep well. FOR BAR USE for flavoring, &c., it is unsurpassed. W. H. WALKER & CO., Wholesale Agents, 49 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

DROWN, DOUGLASS & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

CARPETING,

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,

Steamboat, Hotel and House Furnishing Goods,

NO. 13 WEST FOURTH STREET.

se12 3m CINCINNATI.

Important to Consumers and Dealers in Salt.

Desiring to place fairly before the public the merits of the *Ohio River Salt*, in comparison with other brands used in the West and Southwest, I have communicated with the well-known practical chemists of this city, Professor J. Lawrence Smith and Dr. Thomas E. Jenkins, and the following is their letter addressed to me on the subject:

Mr. Robert A. Newhouse, General Agent Ohio River Salt Company, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: We have examined the *Ohio River Salt*, on the points in connection with the practical application of salt, in comparison with similar articles employed in this market. The only salt in market with which we were enabled to compare your salt was that from *Kanawha*. The points tested were in relation to the amount of pure salt, the amount of moisture, and such impurities as arise from imperfect drainage; the last is represented by the chloride of calcium or muriate of lime. The average result of several examinations is as follows:

	Ohio River Salt.	Kanawha Salt.
Moisture by heating to 220° Fahrenheit	2½ P ct.	3 P ct.
Chloride of calcium or muriate of lime	[illegible] P ct.	[illegible] P ct.
Pure salt	97 P ct.	96 P ct.

The two salts are so analagous in their composition that there is no practical difference in them, and we would defy the most practical chemist to take one hundred barrels of the two varieties equally well coopered, and pronounce with certainty as to the brand to which belonged the different barrels. In conclusion, we would state, as the result of our examinations, *that there is no better salt brought to this market for packing meat, and for the other uses to which salt is applied than the Ohio River Salt.*

Yours respectfully,
J. LAWRENCE SMITH,
THOMAS E. JENKINS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5, 1866.

This report speaks for itself. I will add that our facilities for the manufacture of all grades of salt, from the finest table to the coarsest alum, are unsurpassed. Great care is taken in preparing our barrels and they are not charred inside, which prevents the salt being stained and keeps it perfectly clean and white. Our cooperage, as is a fact well known, is superior to any in the market.

ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE,
General Agent Ohio River Salt Company,
Louisville, Ky. se7 d5

Louisville Kindling Wood Co.,

FLETCHER, FRY & JENKINS, Proprietors,

61 East street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut, Adjoining the Mustard and Drug Mills of Frothingham & Baird.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the above name and style, dating from 15th June, and we are prepared to supply families, offices, boardinghouses, hotels and the public generally with PITCH PINE KINDLING WOOD and all kinds of STOVE WOOD, prepared [illegible] and at lower rates than can be obtained elsewhere. [illegible] We solicit the patronage of our friends and the general public.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER,
JOHN FRY,
W. JENKINS.

se11 eod1m

MAMMOTH CAVE HOTEL.

THE HOTEL AT THE CAVE WILL BE KEPT open during the fall and winter. The fare at the Cave will hereafter be reduced to [illegible] per day, or [illegible] per week. The proprietors are determined to keep a table equal to any in the west.

Tourists will find September and October the most pleasant months in the year to visit the cave.

se [illegible] ROGERS & PROCTOR, Prop'rs.

Sulphuric Acid.

10 CARBOYS FOR SALE BY [illegible] WILSON, PETER & CO.

Notice.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Kentucky Company, is called at the office of the company, No. 1[illegible] Main street, on Tuesday, the 9th day of [illegible], at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Directors, to fill vacancies in the Board. Polls will be open for one hour.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LYTTLETON COOKE,
Assistant Secretary.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 193 old No. 521 Main street, north side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. BAMBERGER, New York.
N. BLOOM, Louisville, Ky.
L. BAMBERGER.

CARRIAGES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, Rockaways, Buggies and Spring Wagons of my own make for sale low. Call at my Carriage Manufactory, on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh, Louisville, Ky. W. F. SPYBEY.

☞ Repairing of all kinds done in the best manner. se11 12t

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFIciency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
ly13 tm Lawrence, Mass.

S. BROWNELL. J. W. STINE.

HOPE WOOLEN MILLS, BROWNELL & CO.,

CORNER JEFFERSON AND CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Jeans, Fulled Cloths, Tweeds, &c.

SAMPLES OF GOODS AT OFFICE, NO. 69 West Main street. Cash paid for Wool.

WALL PAPER.

WE HAVE IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS added to our stock of Paper Hangings a fine assortment of

Parlor and Decoration Papers,

Of new and beautiful designs, with the varied styles and qualities suitable for chambers.

Framed Mirrors

Of new and approved patterns, fresh from our factory.

Engravings, Photographs and Artists' Materials, Moldings, French Window Glass, &c., always on hand.

Mirror, Picture and Portrait Frames and Cornices made to order, and old Frames repaired and regilt.

F. H. HEGAN,
se9 1m 138 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.			Cents.
No. 1,	Cures	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations	25
" 2,	"	WORMS, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic	25
" 3,	"	CRYING-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
" 4,	"	DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
" 5,	"	DYSENTARY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
" 6,	"	CHOLERA-MORBUS, Nausea, Vomiting	25
" 7,	"	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
" 10,	"	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious stomach	25
" 14,	"	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	50
" 15,	"	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	50
" 17,	"	PILES, blind or bleeding	50
" 19,	"	OPHTHALMY, and sore or weak Eyes	50
" 21,	"	ASTHMA, oppressed Breathing	50
" 22,	"	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired Hearing	50
" 23,	"	SCROFULA, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
" 26,	"	DROPSY, and scanty Secretions	50
" 27,	"	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
" 28,	"	NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
" 30,	"	URINARY INCONTINENCE, wetting bed	50

FAMILY CASES.

large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and book of directions ... $10 00

20 large vials, in morocco, and book ... $6 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York. Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

Sold by RAYMOND & CO., DR. GRAVES & SON, GEO. H. CARY and J. W. SEATON & CO.

mr21 dev&wtem

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater.

F. L. KELLER — Lessee and Stage Manager
S. MALLORY — Treasurer

☞ Prices of Admission—Private Boxes $6 and $5; Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Orchestra Chairs $1; Family Circle 50 cents; Colored Box 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain rises at 8.

☞ Fourth appearance of Mr. CHARLES DILLON.

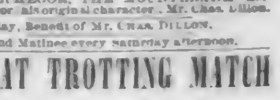
ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK—Belphegor (his original character), Mr. Chas. Dillon.

☞ Friday, Benefit of Mr. CHAS. DILLON.

☞ Grand Matinee every Saturday afternoon.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH

OVER



WOODLAWN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866,

For the Benefit of Mrs. H. W. Farris.

FIRST RACE.

MILE HEATS, THREE BEST IN FIVE, FOR $300.

1. J. W. Shockency names g g, Iron Clad, by Pilot, Jr.
2. W. F. Milton names [illegible] R. Johnson's ch g, by John Henry.
3. G. A. Jones names [illegible] G. C. Shadburn's g g, by Forest.

NOTICE.—The above three horses can all trot under 2:40, and are well matched, and the race will be the best of the season, and will be well contested.

SECOND RACE—FAT MAN'S RACE.

Owners to drive, to Wagon or Buggy.

Mile Heats, best in 5, for $300.

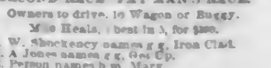
1. J. W. Shockency names g g, Iron Clad.
2. G. A. Jones names g g, Get Up.
3. E. Person names b m, Mary.
4. L. W. Alfriend names b g, Othello.
5. Rich. Herr names b g, Jefferson.
6. H. Lytor names g g, Walker.

☞ Race to commence at 3 o'clock.

☞ Cars will leave at 2:10

☞ Pools will be sold by Alfriend & Co., commencing this Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. se12 2t

GREENLAND TROTTING



ASSOCIATION.

Thursday, September 13th.

MILE HEATS, THREE BEST IN FIVE, FOR $300.

Samuel Bryant names c m, Prairie Maid.
J. S. Coller names b g, Mack.
W. Hungleman names c m, Fanny.
M. Clara names b m, Oliva Rose.

☞ Race to commence at 3 o'clock.

☞ Pools for sale by Alfriend & Co., commencing this Wednesday evening, at Walker's Exchange, at 8 o'clock.

☞ There will be two other races. se12 2t

GO AND SEE THE ATLANTIC, EUROPEAN & ECLECTIC PANORAMA,

At Masonic Temple,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing September 10th,

FOR THE

Benefit of St. Andrew's Church and School.

Admission 50 cents; Children half price.

THERE WILL BE A MATINEE ON WEDnesday and Saturday afternoons, commencing at 2 o'clock, at half price, and schools 10 cents. A Brass Band will be in attendance.

MANAGERS.

James Keenan, A. Hilger, H. Schuckman,
M. Kenack, Jno. Bardsley, Wm. Getmel,
Geo. Fleckenstein.

Tickets can be had at Hilger & Voss', corner Fifth and Market streets; Mrs. A. G. Rodgers & son's, Fourth street, bet. Main and Market; T. H. Warren & Co.'s, Third street, bet. Jefferson and Market; S. B. McGill's, Green street, bet. Third and Fourth; Crush & Fleckenstein's, north side Market street, bet. First and Second; H. Schuckman's, southwest corner Eleventh and Grayson. se11 tf

AUCTION SALES.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., 67 Sixth street.

At Auction-rooms, two Rockaway Horses, two shifting-top Buggies, one set Harness, lot of Furniture, Carpets, &c.

THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, SEPT. 13TH, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our auction-rooms the above lots. The Buggies, Horses and Harness will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
se13 Auctioneers.

At Public Auction.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, WILL be sold at the auction and sale stable of Dick N. Batchelor, No. 236 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, three Buggies, three sets of Harness, brood Mares, Horses and two 1-horse Spring Wagons and one pair of well-broke Mules. se13 3t

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

A general assortment of Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, &c.; also an assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Furnishing Goods, Silver-plated Ware, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13TH, AT 10 o'clock at auction rooms, Fifth street, near Jefferson, I will sell as above.

Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT,
se12 2t Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Desirable Walnut-street Building Lot AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT 14TH, AT 3 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, that very desirable building lot situated on the southwest corner of Walnut and Seventh streets, 25 feet west of Seventh street, fronting 25 feet on Walnut and running back 150 feet to an alley.

☞ This valuable lot will be sold without reserve. Terms—one-half cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest and lien.

se11 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., 67 Sixth street.

Two Valuable Seventh street Houses and Lots at Auction.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT 13th, 1866, at 3 o'clock, we will sell on the premises that desirable Brick House and Lot situated on the east side of Seventh street, between Grayson and Walnut. The house contains 11 rooms. Lot [illegible] to a paved alley. This property is situated in the center of the city and in a very desirable neighborhood. At 4 o'clock we will sell the other House and Lot, situated on the Seventh street, between Jefferson and Chestnut, No. 38. This house contains 10 rooms; lot 30x150 to a paved alley, with a good brick stable. Both houses can be inspected the day previous to the sale. Sale of the property is positive, to close up an estate. Terms—½ cash in hand, balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest and lien.

se S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auct'rs.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY & CO., 67 Sixth street.

Four Broadway Lots, situated on the southeast corner of Clay and Broadway.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1866, at 4 o'clock, we will sell on the premises, four valuable Building Lots situated on the south side of Broadway between Clay and Shelby streets, having a front on Broadway of 167 feet and running back 200 feet to an alley. Terms—⅓ cash, balance in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest and lien. This sale is positive, by order of a non-resident.

se S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auct'rs.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES, BY T. ANDERSON & CO.

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Soft Hats, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Boots, Shoes and Brogans.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M. each day, will be sold, without reserve, 1,000 lots of staple and Fancy Dry Goods; 200 lots of Retailer's stock, Job Lots, &c.; 200 lots of Fashionable Ready-made Clothing; [illegible] pieces of Ingrain Carpets and Oil Cloths; invoices of small wares, Notions, Underwear, and a general assortment suited to city and country trade. All of which will be offered in liberal lots. The clothing will be sold at 12 M. Thursday.

Terms cash. T. ANDERSON & CO.,
se7 Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. BY OSBORNE & McATEER.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THE premises, on the southeast corner of Montgomery and Green streets, on Thursday, the [illegible] day of September, at 4½ o'clock P. M., a brick Cottage House of 4 rooms, kitchen, porch, cistern, &c.; Lot 30 by 100 deep to Twentieth street, when as ended. Terms—One-half cash; the balance in one year, with interest and lien. se5 3t

MONTGOMERY & FONTAINE AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Sample Rooms for Eastern Salesmen.

CONSIGNMENTS OF CLOTHING, BOOTS AND Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Household Furniture and merchandise of all kinds solicited. Quick sales and prompt returns guaranteed.

No. 280 South Side Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale.

A Rare Chance for Business and Investment.

T. H. GUNTER, COMMISSIONER FOR HARdin county, by order of said court, will, at public auction, in the town of West Point, mouth of Salt River, on Saturday, the 15th of September, two Brick Storehouses, both fitted up, one for dry goods, the other for groceries; also a Brick Dwelling adjoining, all two stories. A good opportunity is offered to persons wishing to engage in a country business. [illegible] a Steam Saw Mill, with four acres of ground attached on the bank of Salt River, is said to be [illegible] The mill is out of repair, but there is a good engine, 1 feet stroke, [illegible] fine boiler, 22 feet long and 42 inches in diameter, pipes, [illegible] power saw, cane saw, and [illegible] wagon complete, which, if desired, will be sold separate from the land.

Also a Tract of Land containing said town, of 130 acres, 15 or 20 acres of which is rich river bottom, in bluegrass pasture and one of the best localities in the state to raise stock.

TERMS—6, 12 and 18 months will be given in equal instalments with lien, &c.

The West Point stage leaves Brown's Hotel every evening, about 2 o'clock: also a packet leaves Friday evening. For particulars inquire of

J. DOUTHRIE,
se11 2t At Gunter & Co's.

Public Sale.

I WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE ON Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1866, my Farm, containing 246 acres, 5 miles from Warsaw, Ky., immediately on the turnpike road leading from Warsaw to Owenton, Ky. The farm is in a good state of cultivation and in good repair, good brick dwelling, stables, &c., with the bearing fruit trees of choice varieties, well watered and timbered. The farm can be bought at private sale of the owner, who is residing on the premises.

Will be sold at the same time and place, several head of Horses, Milch Cows, two fine yoke of Oxen, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wagons and Buggy, a lot of Lumber, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—The Land will be sold on three equal payments, ⅓ in hand on giving possession; ⅓ in twelve months; ⅓ in two years. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums of $10 and upwards; less sums than $10, cash in hand. Approved security will be required on all the notes before the property is removed from the premises.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until all the property is sold.

JAS. H. McDANELL, Auctioneer. E. KIRBY.

Office Board of Underwriters,

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10th, 1866.

SHIPPERS OF CARGO WILL PLEASE TAKE notice that this Board does not consider the "privilege of reshipping" on bills of lading permits the carrier to store in wharfboat or warehouse, and that, in order to make the underwriters liable for cargo on wharfboat or warehouse, special insurance must be made and paid for, and if not, the "privilege of storage" for any length of time will be charged. By order of the Board.

se11 6t J. L. SMALLCROSS, Sec'y.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY HORSE—A large bay Horse; perfectly kind and gentle; can be driven by a child, stands without hitching. Inquire at 104 Market st. bet. Fourth and Fifth. sep2 tf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the east side of Seventh street, between Walnut and Main; contains 10 rooms; lot 24 by 80 feet to a paved alley. Obtaining market space. Apply to BROWN & COOK, Agents, 139½ Jefferson street, near Fifth. sep1 dtf

FOR SALE—A good second hand Rockaway, open Buggy and spring Wagon; also several new Spring Wagons, at W. F. STEVENS' Carriage Manufactory, on Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh, Louisville, Ky. sep1 tf

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES—Having engaged in another business, I wish to sell my stock and fixtures. Stock small and fixtures cheap. The stand is one of the best in the city—the house best for the business, and been established for twenty-three years. Any one wishing to buy can step into a paying house in one of the best paying businesses in the city, will never find a better opening. Will take city property in pay. Inquire at No. 91 Fourth street, Louisville. sep6 tf

FOR SALE—HOUSES—I have two brave houses on Fourth street, between Jacob and Walnut, in good condition to move. I will sell them at a bargain to parties moving off the street, that wish to improve. Apply to M. W. SHERRILL, 262 Main street, near Preston. sep11

FOR SALE—STREET AND LOT—A two-story brick House containing seven rooms and two cellars, with all the necessary out buildings; lot 30 by 100, on Third street, between Hardridge and Kentucky No. 673. Apply at this office. sep1 12t*

FOR SALE—HOUSES—Two Houses and lots; each two-story frames of four rooms and cellar each, and shed kitchen; brick foundations and nearly new; will be sold on reasonable terms and for a little over the cost of building. Apply to No. 1 E. Gray st., southwest corner Thirteenth and Chestnut streets.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—One of the finest galleries in Cincinnati; doing a splendid business; leasing for the balance of a building. For further information address Nos. 10 and 12 West Fifth street, Cincinnati. sep1 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A splendid first-class residence, with all the modern improvements. The house is certainly finished, and is the most elegant and the very best built house now in the entire city. Lot 60 feet front, and extending back to Jefferson street. Also offered for sale, a splendid two-story frame, and

Daily Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

YESTERDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES

FROM NEW YORK.

Mortuary in New York, Brooklyn and Vicinity—A Probable Murder—An Arrest for Counterfeiting Material—Arrival of Ristori—Interesting Mexican News—General Hood in the Texas Legislature—The Coming Texas Crop of Cotton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

There were eleven cases and nine deaths from cholera reported in this city yesterday.

The cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Brooklyn, and the daily reports are soon to be discontinued.

Frederick Fitzmeyer, one of the boarders at the Hotel de Lyon, on Franklin street, was found dead at the door of his boarding-house, yesterday morning, about one o'clock, having been shot through the head, in a very mysterious manner, by parties unknown. Lewis Fay, John Pickett, and Charles Minniger, who were with him the night previous, have been arrested on suspicion of killing him.

John Brown, formerly an engraver and lithographer, in Nassau street, was yesterday up before commissioner Osborne charged with having a transfer press, dies, and other counterfeiting implements in his possession.

The litigation instituted between General Santa Anna and Deiro Meigra, his alleged agent, has been discontinued, an equitable settlement having been arranged.

Madame Adelaide Ristori, the great tragic actress, her two children, and a troupe of forty performers, arrived in this city yesterday as passengers on the steamship Pierre, from Brest.

The Herald's Monterey Mexican correspondence, dated August 22d, says: Gen. Sheridan, on his recent visit to the Rio Grande, had strongly advised Cortinas to submit to the authority of Caravajal, as any disturbance between them would do great injury to the Mexican Republican cause.

Confidence was greatly restored by Sheridan's visit among the merchants and commercial men in Matamoros, and on the border goods were being sent again into the interior.

Caravajal, Guerra, and the other officers concerned in receiving the surrender of Mejia, had been summoned before a council by Juarez, who is dissatisfied with the terms granted the Imperialists.

Maximilian had received more money from France, and it was thought the murder of a number of foreign residents in Sonora was made a pretext for retaining the French troops after the day named for their withdrawal.

The French rule in Monterey was a reign of terror to the Mexicans. Fines were exacted without receipts being given, citizens were insulted, imprisoned and shot for words uttered in casual conversation with their friends, and property confiscated. Gen. Quiraga, who commands the Imperial troops in the city, has offered his services to the Liberals, but they have not yet been accepted. The bearer of his communication was imprisoned, and will probably be shot.

The French were to evacuate San Luis Potosi on the 8th of September.

The Herald's Galveston correspondence says:

Gen. Hood was invited to a seat in the legislative halls by a committee, and his appearance was received with silent honors, all the members standing respectfully until he was conducted to a seat.

The coming Texas crop of cotton is estimated at 30,000 bales.

Further Returns from the Maine Election—Colored Soldiers Murdered in Texas—Chinese Labor for the South—Negroes Sold into Slavery for Debt—A Silver Vein Struck in Arkansas—Effect of the Escape of the Fenian Prisoners—Seizure of the Propeller Congress.

NEW YORK, September 12.

The Tribune has the following from Augusta, Maine:

Further returns largely increase the Union majority in this State. It will reach 30,000, and the closest congressional district is carried by 4,000. Our majority is vastly larger than ever was gained in Maine before by any party, and is nearly double the average Union majority of the past few years.

The Tribune has the following special from New Orleans:

Reliable information has been received here that six colored soldiers were recently murdered at Jefferson, Texas. The military commander at that post had the dead bodies shown to the Mayor, and intimated to him that some one would be held responsible for the killing of Union men in that section. The lives of Union men are frequently threatened.

Governor Wells and the Hon. Thomas Coleman, Chief of the Bureau of Emigration, had an interview with Smetuk, a San Francisco merchant, and his agent, Mr. Strickland, who proposed to introduce Chinese labor here in October, 1867. The act of Congress of 1862 is regarded as a barrier to their schemes.

A Tribune's Nashville special says:

Under the provisions of Gen. Grant's order, No. 44, four men were secretly arrested in Giles county by the military authorities and brought to this city, on the charge of murdering a negro. The civil authorities refused to bring the murderers to punishment, and, after the men had been in jail for a few days, the Giles County Court authorized that they be returned, quashing the indictment. On these conditions the Provost Marshal General sent the prisoners here to-day.

A Tribune's Chicago dispatch has the following: In Clarke county, Alabama, on Sunday last, two negroes, who were unable to settle some trifling debt, incurred by them before the war, were sold into slavery—one for $750 and the other for $600. Their united debts amounted to $1,300 in gold.

In Eastern Arkansas a silver vein has been struck, which, for several days, yielded eight pounds daily, then became exhausted. The owners are trying to find a continuance of the vein, when it is believed the metal can be found in fabulous quantities.

A mining company, in Northern Louisiana, on Friday, struck a solid block of pure lead, weighing thirty-three tons. Other large blocks were found at a distance of eleven feet below the surface of the ground.

A Herald's Ottawa special says the escape of Murphy, the Fenian Head Center, and his associates, from the Cornwall jail was the great topic of conversation throughout Canada during the past week. It is believed that the circumstances will encourage Fenianism not only in Canada, but in the United States.

The steamer seized recently at Montreal is the propeller Congress, owned in Detroit. The owner has been unable, so far, to recover his property.

A Correction.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

The advance in flour, reported by the cable, in the Liverpool market, September 11th, should have been declined 1s. 6d. per barrel.

FROM CINCINNATI.

General Grant in the City—The President and Party.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.

General Grant visited Wood's Theater last night, where he was enthusiastically received. The Enquirer of to-day says of the proceedings: The "boys in blue" paraded to the theater. Eggleston and others ascended the stairs, and Mr. Allen, the manager, was requested to go and inform General Grant that there was a crowd of citizens on the outside who desired to see him. Mr. Allen went into the private box and conveyed the intelligence to General Grant, who replied: I cannot and will not see them. Please tell their commander to come to me. Mr. Allen communicated with commander T. F. Baker, who marched into the theater, and, with others, entered General Grant's private box. Without giving Capt. Baker a moment to say a single word, General Grant approached him and said in a firm tone: Sir, I am no politician. The President of the United States is my commander-in-chief. I consider this demonstration, in opposition to the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. If you have any regard for me you will take your men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I came here to enjoy this theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you all to-morrow when the President arrives.

The Commercial, in alluding to the proceedings at the Burnet House and Wood's theater, says a large crowd, quite as much bent on seeing the Union hero, joined in the clamor, but neither the enthusiastic strains of the band nor the enthusiastic calls would induce the sly little man to appear. He had, in fact, smelt a rat, and, doubtless, in consideration of the fact that the Presidential party will be here to-morrow, of which he is at this time one, he vamoosed the hotel in the early part of the evening and sought the retirement of some friend's private parlor, where he was closely following up his inevitable cigar. While the crowd was calling in vain for his appearance, General Rawlings, chief of staff, appeared on the balcony to excuse the appearance of the General, but this did not satisfy the crowd, for a rumor was circulated that Wood's Theater had been selected as the objective point of the General's retreat, and thither went the crowd and took the place by storm. Finding at last that they had been foiled by strategy, the boys abandoned the field with three mighty cheers for General Grant, the next President of the United States.

The Presidential party left Louisville for Cincinnati, last night at 8 o'clock, and took passage on the steamer United States, where every care and attention was bestowed by the President of the Mail Line to render the trip comfortable and pleasant. The band of the 2d U. S. Infantry accompanied us. An invitation was extended to the party by Captain Neal, of Madison, to stop at that city to see the steamer Richmond now building by him, 310 feet long, to be low pressure, and the only low-pressure steamboat on the Western waters, but time did not permit a stopping. The citizens of Madison were much disappointed, as they had made ample preparations to extend their hospitalities—to have a torch-light procession. This morning at 6 o'clock we passed Aurora, Ind., and several hundred persons collected at the wharf and cheered and fired a salute. At 8 o'clock, when six miles from Cincinnati, we were met by the steamers Dumont and Rowena, with a large number of passengers and a band of music. The committee of reception from Cincinnati came on board the United States and called on the President, tendering him their escort to the city. The scene was exciting, cheering blending with the sound of music, and the new-comers all anxious to see the distinguished party. In going up the river, and when at the outskirts of the city, the President stood on the upper deck in company with Admiral Farragut and other distinguished members of the party, and Hon. L. D. Campbell, our Minister to the Republic of Mexico. The President, by arrangement, was the only one with his head uncovered.

He continued to bow and wave his hat to the cheering people on the banks of the river.

The chairman, Robert Athey, Esq., of the committee of the Common Council, and the people of Covington, Kentucky, were addressed the President, saying they were desirous of his paying a visit to Covington, and regretted that he could not make it convenient to do so. The people of Kentucky would delight to honor him; for in him they perceived an illustration of the beneficent effects of republican institutions. They were aware of his career, from the ranks of the people to the position he now occupies, and where he had achieved civil success. The motto of Kentucky is, "United we stand—divided we fall." It was adopted long before the late rebellion, and is most applicable to the present condition of affairs.

The President briefly replied, saying that none regretted his inability to accept the hospitalities of Covington more than himself. He returned thanks for the honor. He said, you have alluded to the motto of the State of Kentucky, "United we stand—divided we fall." Let me say that we must be united. This was received with applause.

At 9 o'clock we were in full view of the city. The suspension bridge, uniting Covington and Cincinnati, is decorated with flags from one end to the other. National salutes were fired from Newport Barracks and the Cincinnati public landing. The shores and steamers at the wharves are crowded with spectators, who wave their hats here as the boats move on, the President still standing on the upper deck bowing and waving his hat. The music of the band unite with the heavy tones of the cannon. It is all excitement.

Colonel Grant, the father of General Grant, was on board and was warmly received by the President. The Colonel informed the President that he supported his policy, when the President said he was glad to see him and such solid men standing by the Constitution and the Union in this hour of peril. The President said he wanted nothing but the Union of the entire States, when Colonel Grant remarked: "I am warmly with you in the effort."

The brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, the Rev. M. J. Cramer, was present during the conversation.

At a quarter past 10 the United States touched the wharf, passing through lines of soldiers and policemen. The party were conducted amidst tremendous cheering to the Spencer House, and the President and other distinguished members of the excursion proceeded to the platform, the thousands in the streets continuing to applaud. Gen. Grant here rejoined us. A number of bouquets were sent to the President, and were conveyed to him by means of strings let down from the upper windows of the hotel. The President appeared in front of the platform, and was vociferously cheered. Next Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Welles, Gen. Rousseau and Gen. Custar were also introduced and received the plaudits of the multitude.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.

River risen twenty inches, with twelve feet seven inches in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 72.

FROM ALBANY, N. Y.

Nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.

John L. Hoffman, of New York, has been nominated by acclamation for Governor, and Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, for Lieutenant Governor.

FROM PITTSBURG.

River and Weather Report.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.

River four feet four inches and falling. Weather cloudy, but cooler than yesterday.

Idiosyncrasies of New York Misers.

It is not generally known that New York at the present time contains a large number of misers as inveterate and degraded as any on record, and if we had space we could give a series of portraits of avarice and wealth which would make the reader shudder. Many of these misers are old business men who have withdrawn from active life and still keep up their faded and weather-stained signs, and, beneath the garb of trade, ply their money-saving habits. These men will be found sitting solitary in dingy offices, filled with cobwebs and thick with the dust of years. Money-borrowers know where to go, and here these pale and threadbare fossils receive the best securities for their daily loans. Some of these half-starved wretches, whose trembling hands can hardly sign a check, can draw for sums that would shake a bank. One of the richest men in the city is now to be found in just such a dingy hole as we have described, where he loans enormous sums daily. He was a merchant once, and his old sign is still up; and inside all things remain as they were half a century ago. He suffers daily for the comforts of life, but all this is compensated for by the pleasure of accumulation. "They come to me to beg," said the old man to an acquaintance, "and there's not a beggar in New York that doesn't live as well as I do"—a statement which was quite true.

A specimen of the better class of this genus was given in the late Exchange Place robbery, where Rufus Lord, a man upwards of four-score, was the solitary occupant of an office which contained between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 in stocks and securities—all his own. Here this old man sat, day after day, accumulating at the rate of $2,000 per week, and no doubt hoping in due time to get rich. Such a hoard was worth tapping, and the job was one of the neatest and most successful ever done in New York.

The late Stephen Whitney was a striking instance of the commercial miser. When we knew him he had made about $10,000,000, and at the age of seventy-five was trying hard to get rich. The person and countenance of this wretched man were a study. The tremulous form, the sharpened features and the solicitous eye told of the one idea which mastered the soul. Mr. Whitney was, in his day, to be seen habitually in Wall street, picking his way along among the brokers and sharpers, and buying notes, of which he was a good judge. He bought none but the best, and seldom made a bad purchase. His son-in-law was in a heavy business, but his paper was not considered first-rate, the only chance of his success being that the old man would keep him up. This chance we used to hear often discussed, and on its probabilities his paper found a market. But the old man did not keep him up, and he showed himself too sharp to be gulled even by so near a relative. Mr. Whitney was something of a politician, and on one occasion the leaders of his party came with an application for funds for electioneering purposes. "Gentlemen," was the reply, "I am with you heart and body. As for money, I have none; but, to help along, I will come and sit up all night and fold ballots."

Some of these New York misers are utterly recluse, while others are social and often meet to discuss methods of money making. The group occasionally seen in a certain old rookery, where a few millions are represented in hungry forms and seedy raiment, would be a study for an artist. The great complaint with this class is that "interest is down, money is cheap, and the country is going to ruin. Only five per cent. on good paper, and six on bond and mortgage; and as for seven-thirties, they pay well enough, but one may get his throat cut taking care of them. The world's made up of thieves and beggars, and there's no use of trying to get along."—New York Citizen.

BODY OF A FEMALE SOLDIER FOUND.—The Petersburg Index says the grave-diggers at Crater have unearthed, a short distance in the front of that famous place, the body of a white woman, dressed in Federal uniform. The body, when found, was in an excellent state of preservation—the bust especially was perfect. The features, pallid with the hue of death, revealed the delicate cast of her woman's face, and her hair, though cut short, possessed a gloss and softness which alone might have excited a suspicion of her sex. She had been shot through the head. She was carefully placed into one of the new coffins, provided for her stern comrades, and taken off with them to be buried amongst them.

ALARMING RAVAGES OF THE HOG CHOLERA.—We had hoped that the alarming accounts of the ravages of the hog cholera in this and adjacent counties would not turn out to be so bad as formerly reported, but in this we have been disappointed. Several of our farmers have lost every hog they had, while others are almost equally unfortunate. The disease is not confined to particular districts, as usual, but extends throughout the country; and the complaints are alarming. If this state of affairs continues long we will not have enough left for home supply, and likely much suffering must be the result among the poorer classes of the people during the coming winter.—Jonesborough (Tenn.) Flag.

Sights in Holland.

A Rotterdam correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes: Imagine a city where every other street is a dirty canal filled with barges, where half the front doors open into brooks, and the other half directly into the streets, which are paved with brick. Imagine everything, from street-door signs to tree trunks, perfectly white and clean, with the exception of the water with which they are washed. Imagine everything looking as if they had just been sent home from a laundry, nobody dirty or slovenly, and all the peasants hobbling in huge wooden shoes of a hundred pounds burden to use a nautical phrase with soles two inches thick. Imagine several hundred small hand-carts, laden with fruit and vegetables, pulled by dogs who trot under the axletree while the seller holds the affair up by the handles in the rear.

The horses are very few in number, and very queer-looking beasts they are. In fact, they don't resemble horses at all, and are so thin and miserable in their aspect that I don't wonder at the peasants preferring the dogs in their places. All freight and heavy goods are transported by water, and consequently there are but few wagons. Those few are heavy and awkward, and are fastened to the horses by ropes. The streets are lined with shade trees, and many of the houses have beautiful gardens, with rivulets instead of flower beds, and shaded islands in the place of summer houses.

Dutch beds, stables, barnyards, in fact everything that I have seen in Dutchland, is clean and fresh. In cow-houses the animals' tails are tied up to a hook in the ceiling that they may not get soiled by contact with the floor; and when they go out to pasture in the spring they have a cloth tied around them, as little boys have bibs, to keep them nice and clean. Bugs and spiders stand no possible chance of existence in Holland. Every week the whole energy of the inhabitants is devoted to scrubbing and cleansing, and indeed the whole city retains a damp appearance all the week from the terrible drenching which it gets on Saturday.

When a person is sick, an announcement to that effect is put up outside the door, and changed like a bulletin as the disease progresses or is checked.

In walking about this morning, I saw several men walking very rapidly, with enormous three-cornered hats on, short black coats covered with ribbons, small clothes and black socks. They carried in their hands black-edged paper, covered with writing. The hideous hired mourners of England are ugly enough, but these outdo them. They were all hat and ribbons, and I have just found out that they are the death announcers, and that it is their cheerful business in life to continually call upon the friends of any one deceased and usher in the mournful tidings, with an invitation to the funeral.

Courtship in the Bath.

The tide is well in and the fun has commenced. Zephyr, the bathing-man, paddles a boat, to which is attached a flight of wooden steps for the bathers to rest upon, to and fro, at a distance of a few yards from the shore; while the young Zephyr plunges clad into the water, assisting the confident and encouraging the timid. Two tender creatures float on their backs close to his boat; and yonder, two or three hundred feet from the beach, three pretty faces float hither and thither, rosy with the kisses of the amorous waves. Mark that troop of ocean sylphs tripping down over the shingle. Large, light cloaks conceal their fair forms; but as they reach the edge of the sea they fling their cloaks away, and appear attired in fantastically ornamented jackets and loose pantaloons. Then, with a ringing laugh, into the sea they plunge, scattering the bright water around them, and swim seaward, brightening the water as they go like a troop of Nereides. Maidens of the brine, they put to shame yonder shivering fellow, who crawls into the water knee-deep, and shivers through every limb. The sun strikes on their faces, glorifying the golden hair of the beauty who takes the lead. They are quite at home in the water. It is an odious comparison, but they swim as finely as frogs, playing all kinds of antics as they speed along.

Yonder is an angel rolling over and over like a porpoise. See, now, they all join hands and float silently side by side upon the water till, with a silvery burst of laughter, they dash the foam from their faces, and swim onward.

O, to have an hour's marine flirtation with the golden-haired child of Thetis!

That flirtations do take place under such circumstances I have heard on the best authority.

It is reported that one young gentleman, who swam indifferently, followed out into the sea a young lady, who swam excellently; that, panting with emotion and exertion, he assured her in the briefest possible manner of his attachment, and almost choked himself in the attempt to seize and kiss her hand; that, floating upon his back, he explained quietly his position and circumstances, and breathed words of tenderness, while the fair one again and again plunged under water to conceal her blushes; and that, finally, when they swam to shore, the daring youth had been accepted at the cost of being almost paralyzed with cold.—Argosy.

☞ The "Fat Contributor" stopped off at Xenia, Ohio, on the Little Miami road, for dinner one day. But this is the way he relates it:

"Twenty minutes for dinner," shouted the brakeman, as we approached Xenia. Arriving there I entered the dining-room and inquired of a waiter, "What have you got for dinner?" "Twenty minutes," was the hurried reply.

I told him I would try half a dozen minutes now just to see how they went. He looked confused, scratched his head and walked off.

I approached the man who took the money. "What do you have for dinner?" said I.

"Half a dollar," said he.

I told him I would take half a dollar well done. Asked him if he couldn't send me, in addition, a boiled pocketbook stuffed with greenbacks and garnished with United States bonds. Postal currency wasn't bad as a side dish, and stamps would do for dessert. I would like to wash my dinner down with National Bank notes on draft.

He said they were out of everything but bank notes, and he ordered the waiter to go to the bank and "draw" some.

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241 MAIN STREET,
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Boots and Shoes.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE A FULL STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES at the lowest market rates.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING.

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AND
BOOK BINDERY
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NEAR CUSTOMHOUSE,
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In plain and fancy colors. Particular attention paid to

Steamboat and Railroad Work.

Cards, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, School Programmes, Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Circulars, Concert and Theater Programmes, Visiting Cards, Handbills, &c.

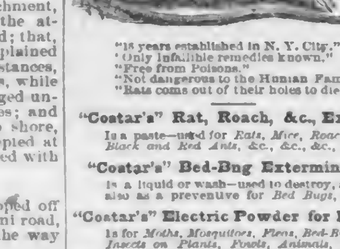
All styles of work, in COLORS and BRONZE, got up in a superior manner and on reasonable terms.

Special attention given to

AMUSEMENT PRINTING
POSTERS, PROGRAMMES,
DODGERS, TICKETS, &c.

Address DEMOCRAT OFFICE, Louisville, Ky.

An old Song, set to a New Tune.
1866.
"As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."



"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's,
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
Is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold in Louisville, Ky.,
☞ By ——
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmers' Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich., Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant county by vermin than would pay for tons of the Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis., Herald.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—Should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold in Louisville, Ky.
☞ By ——
And all Druggists and Dealers.
mr31 dlaw&wlam6m

SOUTHERN
Cotton and Corn Plows.

We have recently made entirely new patterns, adding greatly to the strength and appearance of these celebrated plows—known as the Louisville, Ky., Cast Plows. Our facilities for manufacturing these plows are not equaled by any establishment in the United States, and we are prepared to offer them at prices which will defy competition from any quarter. We warrant each plow to have greater strength and efficiency, with no greater weight of metal, than any cast plow made in the world. We are prepared to fill and ship all orders promptly from this date.

HALL, MOORE & MILLER,
MANUFACTURERS,
au21 deod&weow1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Farms for Sale.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SIXTEEN FARMS IN Indiana and twelve in Kentucky, some of which are well improved, at prices ranging from $1,250 to $50,000. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call.
SHAFFER & CO., Agents,
se11 eod6 131½ Third street.

F. HOELSCHER,
Parasol and Umbrella Manufacturer,
No. 17 Market street, bet. First and Brook.
☞ Repairing done cheap, at short notice. au15

CLOVER SEED.—
10 barrels;
20 bags; in store and for sale by
au17 GEO. C. HUNTER & CO.

MEDICAL.

Greenbacks are Good,
BUT
ROBACK'S ARE BETTER!

ROBACK'S
ROBACK'S
ROBACK'S
STOMACH
STOMACH
STOMACH
BITTERS

CURES
DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
SCROFULA
JIM FORES
COSTIVENESS

ROBACK'S
STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold everywhere and used by everybody.

ERUPTIONS
REMOVES BILE
RESTORES SHATTERED
AND
BROKEN-DOWN
CONSTITUTIONS

Roback's Blood Pills

Are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is so apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill. They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

And, in conjunction with Roback's

Blood Purifier,

Will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and by themselves will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness, Colic, Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, &c.

DR. ROBACK'S
Stomach Bitters

Will invigorate the system and thus prevent that terrible scourge,

CHOLERA,

And should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute disease. Try these medicines and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO,
(Successors to DR. C. W. ROBACK.)
Sole Proprietors,
56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third st.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FOR SALE BY
DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
au10 F&Tu2m

French Medicines in Vogue.
BY GRIMAULT & CO.,
Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHLIEU, PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SIRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

THIS SIRUP IS EMPLOYED WITH THE greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humors or obstruction of the gland. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.

GRIMAULT'S SIRUP OF HYPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This new medicine is a sovereign remedy in catarrhs and other diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.

DRS. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

The new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa and anemia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES AND NEURALGIAS

Instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA.

A vegetable substance, used from time immemorial in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.

BETTER THAN COPABIA.

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricond and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and copaiba and cubebs. The injection is used in recent and capsules in more chronic cases.

General depot in Paris at
GRIMAULT & CO.'S,
Chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 Rue Richelieu.
In New York at FOUGER & VANDERKIEFT'S, 30 William street, and at A. B. SANDS & CO.'S, 141 William street.
In Louisville, Ky., at
je6 lawtf WILSON, PETER & CO.'S.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

To the Sheriffs of the counties of Jefferson, Henry, Oldham and Owen, composing the Fifth Congressional District, greeting:

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that the Hon. L. H. Rousseau, who was elected at the August election, 1865, Representative of the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Oldham, Henry and Owen, has resigned said office.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby direct that an election be held in said counties, at the several places of voting therein authorized by law, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of September next, for the election of a qualified person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the said L. H. Rousseau, and that you cause polls to be opened in your said counties accordingly, and proceed with the same as directed by law, and make return according to law, without delay, to the Secretary of State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Frankfort, this, the 9th day of August, A. D., 1866, and in the seventy-fifth year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
JOHN S. VANWINKLE, Sec'y of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y. au10 td

ELECTION NOTICE.

To the Voters of the City of Louisville and Jefferson County:

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD AT all the voting places in said city and county, on Saturday, the 15th day of September, 1866, for one Congressman to represent the Fifth Congressional District in the Congress of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. L. H. Rousseau. The officers of the August election will act at this election.
W. A. RONALD, S. J. C.
August 11th, 1866—au14 td

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF KENTUCKY TROOPS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, August 18th, 1866. }

THE LEGISLATURE HAVING ORDERED the printing of but a limited number of copies of the Adjutant General's Report, which copies are disposed of by law, and there being a very large number of applications to me by soldiers, Military Claim Agents and others, I have determined to print at my own private expense an additional number of copies for the public accommodation. The number offered to the public will be, on account of the great expense of publishing, necessarily limited. The work will be completed by about the first January next, and will be comprised in two large quarto volumes, of over 1200 pages each, bound in muslin; price $20 per set. No subscription taken for part of the work. Those desiring copies in sheets as it issues from the press can have them sent in pamphlet form of 64 pages each to be mailed every week.

The Report will contain Schedules "A," "B," "C," "D," and "E." Schedule "A" will contain the complete military history of every Kentucky Officer and Soldier, Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery, as shown by the Records of the Office, and with each Regiment will be published its Historic Record. Schedule "B" is similar to Schedule "A," but only embraces State Troops, not Military proper. Schedule "C" gives the same information in regard to the Militia proper, ordered upon duty. Schedule "D" contains an alphabetical list of officers, original rank and promotions, number of Regiment and Residence.

Schedule "E" is a complete list of General Officers from Kentucky, appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States.

As this is the only Report that will contain the above information, the people of Kentucky are informed in regard to it, at this early date, that they may avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of obtaining the Military History of Kentucky during the late rebellion.
D. W. LINDSEY,
se8 d&wtf Adjutant General of Kentucky.

CoughNoMore

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists. 50 cents per bottle. au1 d&wly

INSANE ASYLUM.

ST. VINCENT'S INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE, St. Louis, Mo., a private institution, established and conducted by the Sisters of Charity; founded August 18th, 1858. The insane, epileptic, &c., of all denominations of both sexes, and from every state are admitted. For terms, &c., apply to the Sister Superior, or to Dr. J. K. BAUDUY, Attending Physician. my41y

COTTON YARNS—250 BAGS, ASSORTED SIZES in store and for sale by
au17 GEO. C. HUNTER & CO.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

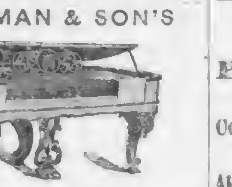
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between John Iohn, Wm. F. Grissman and Joseph Sauer, under the firm name of Iohn, Grissman & Sauer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. F. Grissman and Joseph Sauer will continue the Brewery business at the old stand, and are alone authorized to settle up the said partnership business.
JOHN IOHN,
WM. F. GRISSMAN,
JOSEPH SAUER.
Louisville, Ky., August 27th, 1866. au28 1m

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF JOHN M. STOKES & SON was dissolved on the 7th instant, by the death of the senior partner. The business will be carried on by the undersigned, under the same name. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement, when due.
JAMES W. STOKES,
an26 1m Mrs. JOHN M. STOKES.

PIANOS.

LINDEMAN & SON'S



PATENT CYCLOID PIANO FORTES

WERE AWARDED AT THE LATE FAIR OF the American Institute, the *First Premium Gold Medal for novelty, superiority and excellence*; also at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been exhibited in competition.

Warerooms—No. 2 Le Roy Place, Bleecker street, one block west of Broadway. Send for circular.

G. Satter says: "It is the finest instrument that I have ever tried, the tone is as rich and as solid as that of a Grand Piano."

Charles Fradel—"I consider the Cycloid Piano a success in every respect."

Wm. Mason—"I regard them as very superior instruments." jy28 eod3m

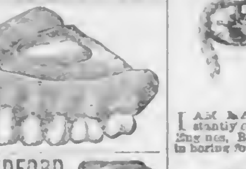
PIANOS.
PETERS, WEBB & CO,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE
Piano-Fortes.
Wareroom—Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. Factory Main and Fourteenth sts. au12 3m

THE BEST PIANOS

ARE MADE BY STEINWAY & SONS AND Chickering & Sons. A full supply of Grand and Square of the above and other manufacturers at low prices. D. P. FAULDS, Importer of Musical Goods and Publisher of Music, jy31 75 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

DENTISTRY.

STONE & STANTON, PRACTICAL Dentists, 172 Fifth st., opp. Cathedral, Louisville, Ky., and manufacturers of the new and beautiful filling-like Artificial Teeth. Superior sets from $15 to $25. Every case warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Other styles proportionably low. Call and examine specimens.
N. B. Teeth extracted by the new benumbing process. je20



DR. YATES Steam Dental Establishment. Best quality of Teeth $15 to $25, and all Dental work at one half usual price. 106 Second st., bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. je16 3m

J. H. BEDFORD,
Surgeon Dentist,

OFFICE—No. 30 JEFFERSON STREET, BET. First and Second, Louisville, Ky., has now reduced his prices as follows: Upper and lower sets of Teeth on Vulcanite Rubber $15 to $25 per set. All other work proportionately low. All work warranted, and done in the very best style. Call and see specimens my31 3m

LAW CARDS.

R. H. COCHRELL. N. A. HUMBER.
COCHRELL & HUMBER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, No. 8 Court Place,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF Louisville. Particular attention given to the collection of Claims in this State and throughout the South, where the firm has an extensive business acquaintance. jal1 8mtf

SELBY HARNEY,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Office—No. 11 Court Place,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Refers to any business house or banking house in the city. jy11 tf

LAKE ICE.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
L. R. FIGG,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
NORTHERN CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.

I WOULD SAY TO THE CITIZENS OF LOUISVILLE and vicinity that I have received a full supply of NORTHERN LAKE ICE for the present season, and also have on hand a large supply of home-made Ice, and before they make their contracts for Ice they will do well to call on me as I am prepared to supply them as cheap as any Ice Merchant in the market, and will supply guaranteed during the season. Office, Second street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.
mr8 tf L. R. FIGG.

ASTROLOGY, &C.

Clairvoyant and Fortune Teller.

MRS. DR. REIS IS ACTUATED BY THE DESIRE of doing good and giving comfort and consolation to sorrowing humanity. It is to be had. Her scheme of winning the best feelings of humanity never fails. No. 168 Jefferson street, between Preston and Jackson. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M. se7 1m

MADAME O'DAIR

WILL TELL FUTURE EVENTS, GIVE the name, age and character. Also delineate characters from likenesses. Residence No. 5 Walnut street, north side, second house above First. au17 1m

THE CRESCENT MINING COMPANY.

Capital - - - - - $500,000

DIVIDED INTO 25,000 SHARES AT $20 EACH. 10 000 shares to be sold for working capital at 50 cents on the dollar.

OFFICERS.

D. SPALDING, Jr., President.
ROBERT ATWOOD, Vice-President.
J. S. BARRETT, Secretary.
S. B. WOMACK, Mining Superintendent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

D. Spalding, Jr. E. D. Foree,
J. B. O'Bannon, R. H. Higgins,
Henry Dent, Robert Atwood,
Lyttleton Cooke.

The books for subscription to the stock of this Company are now open at the office of Cooke & Barrett, 137 Main street, and at the office of Tucker & Co, corner Fourth and Main, where prospectus, maps, &c., may be seen. au29 tf

Diseases of the Rectum and Urinary Organs.

ALEX. FORSYTH, M.D.,
SURGEON,

WILL HEREAFTER GIVE HIS ENTIRE attention to the treatment of diseases of the Rectum and Urinary Organs, to wit: Fistula of the Rectum, Vesico, Vaginal Fistula, Urethro-Vaginal Fistula Artresia, or Occlusion of the Vagina, Hemorrhoids, Stricture of the Urethra and Rectum, Stone in the Bladder, and all other diseases of the Urinary Organs and Rectum that require the skill of the operative Surgeon, treated as a specialty.

The poor operated on free of charge.
Office No. 114 West Seventh st., Louisville, Ky.
se5 1m

MRS. JAS. R. DAY. W. D. SCOGGAN. M. BROADRICK
MRS. JAMES R. DAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FURNITURE,
Of Every Description,
No. 69 Third Street,
East side, bet. Main and Market,
je5 LOUISVILLE, KY. 8m

J. A. WHARTON. W. JUDAH.
WHARTON & JUDAH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
Furniture and Mattresses,
Do solicit the continuation of trade with the patrons of the late firm of Wharton & Foster, and a generous patronage of the public. They request an examination of stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Old stand, No. 61 Market street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. se1 3m

F. K. BELL,
Broker,

HAMILTON BANK BUILDING, NO. 55 EAST side Sixth street, Louisville. au14 2m

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co.}
LOUISVILLE, August 29, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., will be held at its office, in Louisville, on Monday, the first day of October next.
au29 4w W. RANNEY, Sec.

Gray's Petroleum Cooking Stove,

ALL SIZES, FOR SALE. CALL AND EXAMINE it.
AL. BOURLIER, Agent,
au30 1m No. 78 Fifth street.

Leather.
J. H. RYAN & STARS,
No. 87 Fourth st., bet. Main and the River,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1844.)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL DEscriptions of Shoe and Saddle Leather, Shoe Findings, &c. Best Tanners' Oil. Orders promptly attended to. se7 1m

Seed Wheat

A CHOICE LOT OF SEED WHEAT IN STORE and for sale by
SCHICKEDANTZ & SEWELL,
se5 1m No. 74 Second st., bet. Main and Market.

Bolting Cloth.

WARRANTED GENUINE DUFOUR ANchor brand; all Nos. from 000 to 13; large stock always on hand, which, as freightage on this article is next to nothing, we are enabled to sell at Eastern prices.
H. W. WILKES,
le24 tf Main st., near Fourth, Louisville Ky.

DR. B. F. SLAUGHTER,
Office—N. E. cor. Hancock and Jefferson,
au5 tf LOUISVILLE, KY.

COAL AND LUMBER.

Fultz, James & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN the best Pittsburg Coal. Office, No. 86 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson. Orders solicited from country wagons and by Railroad. au28 dam

COAL.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF THE VERY best Pittsburg Coal on hand, most of it the celebrated Ormsby Coal, which we offer at the lowest market price, either wholesale or retail. Orders by railroad shall have prompt attention.
KENNEDY & IRWIN,
au21 1m 102½ Third street.

COAL.
O. GATHRIGHT,

NO. 91 SECOND STREET, BET. MARKET and Jefferson, dealer in best quality of COAL at LOWEST market price for CASH. Orders for Railroad and Country Wagons solicited and promptly filled. je7 8m

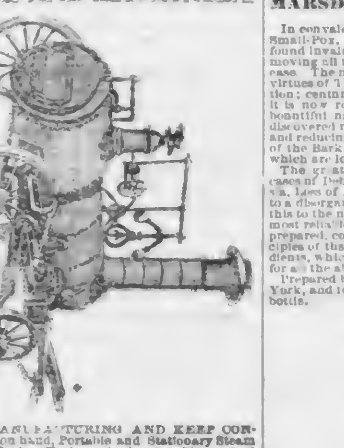
JAS. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
DEALER IN
PITTSBURG COAL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Corner Seventh and Main streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
At W. B. Gray's Agricultural Warehouse.
mr11

FOR THE BEST QUALITY OF
PITTSBURG COAL,
ALL ON
N. W. HUGHES,

NO. 3 5 EAST SIDE FOURTH STREET, BET. Main and the river. All orders for railroad cars and wagons promptly attended to. Se2 dtf

PETROLEUM.

OIL WELL
TOOLS AND MACHINERY



I AM MANUFACTURING AND KEEP CONstantly on hand, Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boring Tools, and other machinery used in boring for Oil and Salt.
JULIUS BARBAROUX,
Hydraulic Foundery and Machine Shop,
ja31 dtf Louisville, Ky.

BEN. MASON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
129 Third street,
East Side Bet. Jefferson and Green,
Louisville, Ky.
je1

KENTUCKY LEAD WORKS,
Established 1865.

HASLETT, LEONARD & CO. WHITE LEAD Warranted Strictly PURE LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE THE ABOVE brand of PURE LEAD, guaranteeing it to give satisfaction to all cases. Dealers and consumers of Lead wanting the *best article* are respectfully requested to give it a trial. We also have on hand and for sale—

Kentucky XXX Pure Lead,
Ohio Falls Pure Lead, Clifton Pure Lead,
Magnolia Pure Lead, I X L Pure Lead,
Bar Lead, Pig Lead, Putty, &c., &c.
☞ Office and manufactory,
Ninth st., bet. Main and the River.
HASLETT, LEONARD & CO.
au22 eod1m&w2

ROBERT BIGGS,
PLUMBER,
Gas and Steam Fitter,
No. 76 south side Green,
Above Third street.

Keeps on hand a fine assortment of GAS FIXTURES, GAS SHADES, BATH TUBS, WASHSTANDS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, GUM HOSE and BRASS WORK.

Water and Gas Pipes
Put up in a superior manner.
☞ Old Fixtures regilt and rebronzed. jy19

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership to conduct the manufacture of IRON RAILING, FIRE-PROOF BANK DOORS, VAULTS and SAFES, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, STAIR-CASES, &c., &c.
THOS. SHEFFER,
ED. CAYE.

THOS. SHEFFER. ED. CAYE.
SHEFFER & CAYE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fire-proof Bank Doors, Vaults and Safes, Jail Work, Iron Railings of every description, Balconies, Verandahs, Stair-Cases, &c.,
No. 257 Green st., below Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

GENERAL JOBBING AND REPAIRING done upon short notice. jy18 tf

M. WOODS FERGUSON. W. F. DUERSON.
JEFFERSON SAW-MILLS,
On River, bet. Wenzel and Cabell,
M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed, Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture. Weatherboards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Banisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c.

We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBERS, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.
fe10 tf M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

J. H. MONTGOMERY,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 99 Jefferson street,

NOT BEING ABLE TO SELL OUT HIS LARGE stock of Goods, has concluded to continue his business at the old stand, where his numerous customers can be suited with handsome Clothing at low price, made to order in the latest style and of the best material.

Also, Clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired. Gents, send your garments along and have them beautified. Ladies' dresses, shawls and ribbons dyed to any shade or color. All colors warranted fast.

A large stock of Furnishing Goods on hand will be sold cheap for cash. ap19 tf

JACOB ANTHONY,
MANUFACTURER OF
PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

NO ACID OR OTHER DELETERIOUS SUBstances used. A large supply constantly in store and for sale to the trade. Also dealer in

Pure Bourbon and Rye Whisky,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
No. 27 Fourth st., bet. Main and Water.
au5 3m

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
Corner of Fifth and Green sts.
MULES AND HORSES FOR SALE.

FINE DOUBLE AND SINGLE HORSES FOR hire. Horses kept by the day or week. Particular attention given to the purchase, sale and forwarding of horses and mules.
☞ Also wish to buy three hundred work mules.
jy16 tf JENKINS & CALLAWAY

Bath-House and Barber Saloon.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform the public that he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

BATHS—COLD, WARM and SHOWER.

At his establishment, on Third street.

SHAVING, SHAMPOOING AND HAIR-CUTTING

Promptly done. None but first-class Barbers employed.
WM. SPADDING,
jy6 92½ Third street, East side, between Market and Jefferson.

MEDICAL.

A FEW WORDS OF COMMON SENSE.

HOW FEW THERE ARE WHO ARE NOT subject to some affection of the lungs or respiratory organs, who, by neglecting premonitory symptoms, aggravate the complaint, until disease strikes its shafts, causing incurable torture of the patient, and anxiety and distress to friends. "Only a cold!" "A slight sore throat!" is the heedless remark of many when so affected. Yes; "Only a cold," was the thoughtless expression of thousands whom death has marked for his prey.

Forewarned—Forearmed! should be the motto forever in the minds of all subject to Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, or Influenza. Words of advice should be heeded by all suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption. Relief is within their reach, and, if neglected, fatal consequences ensue—a life of misery—a daily, hourly struggle for existence. A contest in which there can be but one victor—Death!

Does it not appal the strongest mind, to think of the result caused by neglect? Then why delay? What excuse can be offered, when timely warning is sounded in your ears? When the danger is pointed out, why not avoid it? MARSDEN'S PECTORAL BALM has been used with success in nearly a million of cases, and is indorsed by the Medical Faculty as the most prompt and efficacious remedy that scientific research has discovered, to relieve and cure all cases of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Consumption, if the case is not beyond all hope. Even when the sufferer is in the last stages, he will find relief by using this preparation. One bottle will convince the most incredulous that the merits of this preparation are by no means exaggerated; in fact, fall far short of the eulogies bestowed upon it by thousands who have been cured by its timely use. A guarantee accompanies each bottle, and dealers are instructed in every instance to refund the money, when this preparation fails to relieve.

Prepared by T. W. Marsden, 487 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 00 per bottle.

WILSON, PETER & CO.,
General Wholesale Agents.
J. S. MORRIS & SON,
Wholesale Agents.
SPRINGER & BRO.,
B. J. ALFORD,
Retail Agents.

MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC.

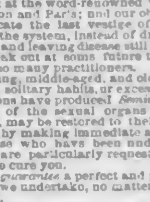
In convalescence from Cholera, Malignant Fevers, Small-Pox, or any other disease, it will be found invaluable, giving tone to the system, and removing all the prostrating effects incidental to disease. The universal and popular knowledge of the virtues of the Calisaya Bark requires no explanation; centuries have passed since its discovery, and it is now recognized as the best febrifuge which bountiful nature has favored us with. Science has discovered many methods of extracting its virtues, and reducing, to a small bulk, the active principles of the Bark, viz., Quinine, Cinchonine, etc., all of which are invaluable as medical agents.

The great want of a mild and reliable tonic in cases of Debility, Night Sweats, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, and other diseases incidental to a disorganized system, has induced me to present this to the medical profession and sufferers, as the most reliable, safe and powerful tonic that can be prepared, combining, as it does, all the active principles of the true Calisaya Bark, with other ingredients, which render it the perfection of a remedy for all the above diseases.

Prepared by T. W. Marsden, 487 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 00 per bottle. aug 1m

WILSON, PETER & CO.,
General Wholesale Agents.
J. S. MORRIS & SON,
Wholesale Agents.
SPRINGER & BRO.,
B. J. ALFORD,
Retail Agents.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
The oldest Dispensary in Louisville,



CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the celebrated Venereal Hospitals of London and Paris, for the cure of

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Those afflicted with any disease of a private nature, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary or Secondary Syphilis, and who wish to be cured speedily and permanently, will save time, money and suffering, by calling at or addressing this old and well-known Dispensary.

Our system of treatment is the same as that followed at the world-renowned Venereal Hospitals of London and Paris; and our object is, in all cases, to eradicate the last vestige of the poisonous virus from the system, instead of drying it up for the moment and leaving disease still lurking in the system to break out at some future time, as is the custom with so many practitioners.

Young, middle-aged, and old men, who by indulging in solitary habits, or excessive indulgence of the passions have produced *Seminal Weakness*, or a debility of the sexual organs in advance of their years, may be restored to their former health and vigor by making immediate application.

Those who have been under unsuccessful treatment are particularly requested to call, for we are able to cure you.

We *guarantee* a perfect and permanent cure in all cases we undertake, no matter who or what else has failed.

Persons at a distance may be successfully treated by mail, by giving us a full statement of their case.

Our Treatise, giving our theory, exposition and treatment of private diseases, with full symptom lists, sent to any address on receipt of one stamp to prepay postage.

Consultation free and confidential. Charges moderate. Secrecy inviolable.

Best quality of French Male Safes for sale; price 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.—We are agents for Mad. Capranl's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail $1 and one postage stamp.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also Dr. M. La Croix's French Preventive Powders, for the prevention of conception. One box will last for years. Price by mail $2 and two postage stamps.

Office hours—8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.
DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.,
Proprietors, northeast corner
au27 tf Third and Market sts., up-stairs.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL
(Formerly Dr. Jones')
DISPENSARY,

FOR THE CURE OF SPECIAL DISEASES. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis treated and cured with pleasant, reliable and infallible remedies. Dr. WHITE, the world renowned on Syphilis, is ever ready to try his skill on the above disease, which more and well yield to his remedies as by magic. A perfect cure guaranteed in every case.

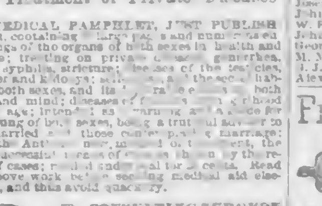
Gonorrhea cured in a few days without the use of painful remedies.

Medicines furnished to all cases. All business and correspondence strictly private. Seminal Debility, with Nocturnal Emissions, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse treated and permanently cured in a short time.

Parties at a distance will be successfully treated by mail on giving a statement of their case.

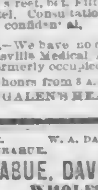
A plain sign will be found over the door. All communications by mail or otherwise should be addressed to "Louisville Medical Dispensary, 106 Fifth street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky."

Office hours between 8 A. M. and 9 P. M.
DR. A. B. WHITE,
ap6 tf Physician and Consulting Surgeon.



The Treatment of Private Diseases

A MEDICAL PAMPHLET, JUST PUBLISHED, containing large pages and numerous engravings of the organs of both sexes in health and disease; treating on private diseases, gonorrhea, gleet, syphilis, stricture, diseases of the testicles, bladder and kidneys; self-abuse, and the sexual habits of both sexes, and its terrible effects on both body and mind; diseases of females; childhood to old age; intended as a warning and a guide for the young of both sexes, being a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage; with the Author's new method of treatment, the most successful ever discovered; over sixty pages, report of cases; recommended by the press. Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery.



The CONSULTING SURGEON of this celebrated Dispensary, who is the Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of their case.

TO LADIES.—A pamphlet of a private nature to the married, price 25 cents; a most valuable book of private advice to ladies, either married or single, price 15 cents; either sent in a sealed envelope on receipt of price.

☞ Office Removed from 74 Green street, to 17 Jefferson street, bet. Fifth and Center, near the Willard Hotel. Consultations private, and all cases strictly confidential.

Caution.—We have no connection with the so-called "Louisville Medical Dispensary," opened in the rooms formerly occupied by us, on Fifth street.

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address
THE GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
ja20 tf Louisville, Ky.

JAS. TRABUE. W. A. DAVIS. T. J. AMIS.
E. TRABUE. MATT. NEILL.
TRABUE, DAVIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, opposite Pickett Warehouse,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO INFORM our friends and patrons that we are now receiving a large and complete stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods and Notions, comprising in part new styles of Prints, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Plaid Linseys, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sat nets, Tweeds, handsome printed Delaines, Blankets and Fancy Dress Goods, besides an exceedingly large and varied stock of Notions, all of which we will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

After an experience of thirty six years in the Jobbing Dry Goods business, we are satisfied that we fully know the wants of the trade, and would be most happy to show buyers our stock before making their purchases, feeling confident that we can sell goods on as liberal terms as any first-class house East or West. We have now a complete and well selected stock of goods in the market, which we offer at the lowest rates.
au22 tf TRABUE DAVIS & CO.

A. H. MARKLAND,
WASHINGTON CITY.

Late Superintendent of Mails for the Armies of the United States, and Special Agent of the Postoffice Department,

WILL GIVE HIS PERSONAL ATTENTION to the settlement of all transportation accounts against the Government, and to the adjustment of all claims against the Government growing out of the war. Refer to the officers of Government generally. Special references given in any of the cities of the United States, when required. jy14 tf

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY HAS cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle. se22 d&wly

Hill's Gold Pen MANUFACTORY

No. 134 Main street, Louisville. Pens repointed for 50c. Pen Price List sent free. Address
R. C. HILL & CO.

HIBBITT & SON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
BACON, LARD AND FLOUR,
No. 72 Market street, between Second and Third.
jy14 6m] LOUISVILLE, KY.

TRANSPORTATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
To CALIFORNIA
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

STEAMERS LEAVE PIER NO. 42 NORTH River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

September 1—NEW YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt CAWLEY.
September 11—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LACHLAN.
September 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco: those of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of the 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, on the wharf, foot of Canal st., North River, New York.
jy3 3m S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

COMMISSION.

J. R. O'BANNON. G. W. BASHAW.
O'BANNON & BASHAW,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 93 MAIN STREET,
North side, between Third and Fourth.

ARE DAILY RECEIVING CONSIGNMENTS of Grain, Flour, Fish, Oysters Blacking, Glassware, &c., &c., all of which they offer to dealers at lowest market prices.

They are also paying the highest figures for all the Wool, Flaxseed and Feathers offered. se1 tf

Notice.

J. W. MITCHELL WITHDRAWS FROM OUR house from this date. The style of the firm hereafter will be McFerran, Armstrong & Co.
MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.
Louisville, July 1, 1866—1m

J. C. M'FERRAN. J. R. M'FERRAN. V. P. ARMSTRONG. R. J. MENEFEE.
M'FERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
(Late MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.)
No. 21 Main st., bet. First and Second,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
PROVISION DEALERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents for Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Dealers in Pork, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Bourbon Whisky, Highwines, Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, And curers of the extra sugar-cured Magnolia Hams.
jy1 3m

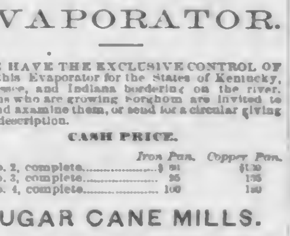
B. T. SMITH. A. GOWDY.
B. T. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
PRODUCE DEALERS,
59 Market st., bet. Second and Third,
je22 LOUISVILLE, KY. 12m

HOTELS.

HYNES HOUSE,
BARDSTOWN, KY.
F. G. MURPHY, Agent,
PROPRIETOR. au28 1m

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.,
(Most centrally located.)
IS UNDERGOING THOROUGH REPAIR.
STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO.
jy12

COOK'S PATENT



EVAPORATOR.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF this Evaporator for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana bordering on the river. Persons who are growing sorghum are invited to call and examine them, or send for a circular giving a full description.

CASH PRICE.

	Iron Pan.	Copper Pan.
No. 2, complete	$ 95	$130
No. 3, complete	95	175
No. 4, complete	100	180

SUGAR CANE MILLS.

We are selling with our Evaporator the Victor Cane Mill, which stands far ahead of any other mill for strength, durability, capacity, &c. It is built on a different principle from any other, and cannot be excelled. Call and examine and get a descriptive catalogue.

CASH PRICE.

No. 0 Victor, complete	$ 65
No. 1 Victor, complete	85
No. 2 Victor, complete	100
No. 3 Victor, complete	120
No. 4 Victor, complete	140

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
au11m LOUISVILLE, KY.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
LEON. S. MILLER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE A GAS BURNER AND REGULATOR, with which they guarantee to save in *all cases* from 15 to 35 per cent. of gas over any Burner now in use. Persons wishing to procure the Burner can do so by leaving their orders at their office, at Chas. Miller & Co.'s Coal Office, No. 38 west side of Fourth street, three doors below Main.
LEON. S. MILLER & CO.

REFERENCES—Ormsby House, Planters' Hotel, Walker's Exchange, St. Nicholas and Delmonico.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have used the Gas Burner and Regulator sold by L. S. Miller & Co., and find that they will do as much, and even more, than they guarantee them to do, and do cordially recommend them to all consumers of gas.

M. A. Downing, Ormsby House,
C. C. Rufer & Co., St. Charles Restaurant.
Joseph Wahl, St. Nicholas Restaurant.
John Langan, Planter's Hotel Saloon.
W. R. Spurrier, Spurrier House, late Planter's Hotel.
John Cawein, Walker's Exchange.
George Smith, Red Jacket Saloon.
M. Miller, Saloon. J. T. Bessancon.
J. J. Moore. Geo. R. Blanchard.
Alex. Gilmore. P. J. Rigney. jy3 3m

Fresh Shell Oysters,
Soft Shell Crabs,
YOUNG QUAIL,
AT
WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
se1 tf Third st., bet. Market and Main.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
H. J. MONSCH & CO.,
AT THE
Southern Luxury Depot,
Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson,

ARE RECEIVING DAILY FRESH OYSTERS and Game, and keep constantly on hand keg, can and shell Oysters; fresh lake and sea fish, and all kinds of luxuries. Dealers, hotels and steamboats supplied at wholesale prices. They are now in receipt of Maltby's celebrated oysters. au15 3m

Lake Ice.
JOHN P. CROMIE,
Wholesale and retail dealer in
PURE NORTHERN LAKE ICE

HAS IN STORE AND OFFERS FOR SALE 20,000 tons of the above PURE ICE. I am now prepared to contract and guarantee a supply for the entire season at uniform rates.

All orders from the South promptly attended to and carefully packed for shipment.

☞ Office—Fifth street, opposite the Courthouse. Principal Depot, southeast corner Main and Thirteenth, Louisville, Ky. my14 3m

FIRST PREMIUM
STEAM SAW MILLS.
THE FIRST PRIZE,
THE GOLD MEDAL,
Was awarded to the
Washington Iron Works,
By the American Institute, at their Fair, in October, 1865, for the best
CIRCULAR SAW MILL
AND STEAM ENGINE.

Orders for these, Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Mills, General Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings, Railroad Cars, &c., &c., promptly filled. Address

GEO. M. CLAPP, Treasurer,
NEWBURGH, N. Y., or
L. C. WARD, Agent,
55 Liberty st., (Room No. 8), N. Y.
ap14 1y

SCAVENGERS.
HESS, BICKLE & CO.

WILL ATTEND TO CLEANING VAULTS, &c., at short notice, and warrant satisfaction. Orders left at the White Mansion, corner Third and Market; at the Police Station; Clay-street Station-house, and at No. 301 Seventeenth and Rowan, will receive prompt attention. se7 1m

Cotton Gins, Eagle Pattern.

GINS OF 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, TO 100 SAWS each, always on hand. This celebrated Gin has been most thoroughly tested for many years throughout the South, in all cases giving entire satisfaction.

☞ Send for a circular with cut and description.
H. W. WILKES,
le24 Authorized agent for Louisville, Ky.

Stills, Stills, Stills.
JAMES SOMERVILLE,

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKER AND Dealer in Wrought Iron Cook Stoves; No. 341 Main street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth streets. jy4 3m

SEAMLESS BAGS.—50 BALES, ASSORTED brands, for sale by
au17 GEO. C. HUNTER & CO

TRANSPORTATION.

Louisville & Nashville
AND
Memphis & Louisville
RAILROAD LINES.

Opening of the Direct Line via Clarksville to Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 1866. Trains will run through from Louisville to Nashville and Memphis without change of cars, as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Leave Louisville	5:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Arrive at Cave City	9:15 A. M.	9:15 P. M.
Arrive at Bowlinggreen	10:45 A. M.	11:05 P. M.
Arrive at Clarksville	2:45 P. M.	2:45 A. M.
Arrive at Paris, Tenn	5:00 P. M.	7:15 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	9:11 P. M.	10:15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	2:15 A. M.	2:15 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on No. 2 from Louisville to Memphis.

The 5:00 P. M. train from Louisville connects at Humboldt at 10:15 A. M. with trains South on the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads, arriving at Mobile at 12:00 noon and New Orleans at 1:00 P. M. the following day.

Also connects at Memphis at 2:45 P. M., with trains on Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, arriving at New Orleans at 3:00 P. M., next day.

The 5:30 A. M. train from Louisville connects the same night at Memphis with steamers for all points on the lower Mississippi river.

Steamers heretofore leaving Memphis at 5:00 P. M. await the arrival of this train.

LOUISVILLE TO NASHVILLE.

Leave Louisville	5:30 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	2:10 P. M.	3:00 A. M.

Sleeping Cars on 5:00 P. M. train from Louisville to Nashville.

Both trains connect at Nashville with the Nashville and Decatur and Nashville and Chattanooga Railroads for Decatur, Huntsville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

KNOXVILLE BRANCH.

Leave Louisville	7:30 A. M.
Arrive at Lebanon	11:10 A. M.
Arrive at Danville Station	12:45 P. M.
Arrive at Crab Orchard	2:40 P. M.

BARDSTOWN BRANCH.

Leave Louisville at	4:30 P. M.
Arrives at Bardstown	7:30 P. M.

The 5:30 A. M. train leaves Louisville for Memphis and Nashville daily except Sunday.

The 5:00 P. M. train for Memphis and Nashville leaves daily.

The 5:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains do not stop between Louisville and Lebanon Junction only to take no through passengers.

The trains arriving at Louisville at 2:35 and 11:15 P. M. do not stop between Lebanon Junction and Louisville only to let off through passengers.
ALBERT FINK,
au28 tf Gen'l Sup't L. & N. R. R.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Time—35 Hours Through.

Low Rates.

THIS LINE IS NOW ORGANIZED FOR BUSIness, and will receive freight on and after Saturday, August 25th, for Memphis, Tenn., and all intermediate places.

Through Bills of Lading and guaranteed rates given to Memphis and all way points.

Favorable rates will be made to

LITTLE ROCK, DUVALL'S BLUFF,
AUGUSTA, VICKSBURG,

And other points on the Arkansas, White and Lower Mississippi rivers.

Memphis Freight Train leaves the depot of the L. & N. R. R. Co. at 4 o'clock P. M. This freight will be ready for delivery at Memphis on the morning of the second day following.
F. S. VAN ALSTINE,
au24 General Freight Agent.

Nashville and Chattanooga
RAILWAY.
Change of Time.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, }
N. & C. AND N. & N. W. RAILROADS, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 13th, 1866. }

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15TH, 1866, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA LINE.

Leave Nashville for Chattanooga and all points South at 7:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Chattanooga at 5:25 P. M. and 1:30 A. M.

Returning, leave Chattanooga at 4:15 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Nashville at 1:45 P. M. and 4:30 A. M. next day.

All trains connect at Wartrace for Shelbyville.

Fare to New Orleans	$34 35
" Mobile	31 10
" Memphis	16 00
" Huntsville	7 35

Close connections made at Stevenson and Chattanooga for all cities East and South.

Sleeping cars on all Night Passenger trains.

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER—Leave Nashville for Johnsonville and all points West and Northwest, at 2:10 P. M., leaves Kingston Springs at 1:10 P. M., arrive at Johnsonville at 5:30 P. M.; leaves Johnsonville at 4:15 A. M.; arrive at Kingston 10:10 A. M.; arrive at Nashville at 11:00 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION—Leave Nashville at 4:00 P. M.; arrive at Kingston at 6:10 P. M.; arrive at Johnsonville at 9:00 P. M.; leave Johnsonville at 1:30 A. M.; leave Kingston Springs 4:15 A. M.; arrive at Nashville at 6:00 A. M.

Trains on the N. & N. W. R. R. connect at Johnsonville with the Cairo and Johnsonville Packets without fail.

Berths and Meals free on Steamers connecting with N. & N. W. Railroad.

Passengers by this Route save expense of Sleeping Car and Meals between Nashville and Cairo.

Trains stop at all intermediate points.
W. P. INNES, Gen'l Sup't
N. & C. and N. & N. W. R. R.
J. W. BROWN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

THREE TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE IMMEDIATELY opposite Louisville as follows:

7:00 A. M. Daily except Sunday) making direct connection at Seymour with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Vincennes, Cairo, St. Louis, and all points West; also at Seymour for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities. Direct connection at Indianapolis, by two routes, for all Eastern cities; by two routes for Chicago and the Northwest and the Northwest. Passengers by this train arrive in NEW YORK or other Eastern cities 13 HOURS in advance of any other route leaving Louisville the same day. Arrive in CHICAGO 10 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES in advance of any other line.

3:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday) making direct connection at Seymour for Cincinnati and all eastern cities. At Indianapolis for all eastern and Northeastern cities; for Chicago and all points in the Northwest; for St. Louis and all points West.

6:40 P. M. Mixed Train—Daily (except Sunday) making direct connection at Seymour for St. Louis and the West.

12:10 NIGHT except Saturday) making connection at Seymour for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities. At Indianapolis for all points East, Northeast, and for Chicago and the Northwest, and for St. Louis and the West.

Passengers by this train make 11 hours quicker time than is made by any other route.

☞ Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.

☞ This route is 30 MILES SHORTER than any other route to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

☞ All changes of cars at Indianapolis made in Union Depot.

☞ Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

☞ Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, and 220 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, Louisville, Ky., or at the Railroad Depot, Jeffersonville.
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General Superintendent.
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